

The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

T U E S D A Y, JANUARY 4, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

State of VERMONT.

An act to enable persons who have settled and made improvements on lands under supposed titles, and otherwise without legal title, who shall be driven out of possession by a legal trial at law, to recover the value of what the estate is made better by such settlement and improvements, from the legal owners of the land; and to direct the manner of process therein.

(Concluded from our last)

PROVIDED always, That this act shall not extend to any thing future or any person or persons who shall take possession of lands to which they have no legal title from the time of the passing this act. And that no person who hath ousted the rightful owner, or got possession of any improved estate by ouster, (otherwise than by legal process) shall take any advantage or benefit by this act; and that no person shall take benefit of any preceding part or clause of this act, who may have taken possession of any lands since the first day of March Anno Domini 1780.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That if the plaintiff in the action of the case aforesaid, shall recover judgment in said action, no execution shall be granted in such case until the expiration of six months after said judgment is recovered; and the writ of seizen shall be further stayed until the expiration of the said six months, unless the defendant in said action of the case, shall satisfy such judgment, either to the plaintiff recovering such judgment, or by paying the full sum of damages and costs so recovered, into the hand of the clerk of said court, for the plaintiff's use; in which case the clerk shall give a receipt for the sum so paid, and enter such judgment satisfied, and a writ of seizen shall immediately issue.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That the defendant in the declaration filed for damages as before mentioned in this act, shall not be allowed to demur to said declaration after the second day of the sitting of the court in which said action for damages is to be tried agreeable to this act; and provided judgment shall be given on demurrer, in favor of the defendant in the said action, the plaintiff shall within twenty-four hours after such judgment, or during the sitting of said court, have full liberty to file another declaration for the purpose intended by this act, and a trial may be had in said action during the sitting of said court, and the writ of seizen shall be stayed until six months after the final trial of said action; and the land shall be holden to respond the judgment as before provided in this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That when any person or persons in the actual possession and improvement of lands which have been begun since the first day of March 1780, or any person or persons in possession of lands as aforesaid, which improvements were begun at any time before the said first day of March 1780, where the possessor has no supposed title, shall be prosecuted before any court by action of ejectment, or writ of right, to final judgment, and judgment shall be given against such person or persons in possession as aforesaid, such possessor or possessors as aforesaid, against whom judgment shall be finally given as aforesaid, shall have right by action to recover of the person or persons in whom the legal right shall be found by such judgment, so much money as the land improved as aforesaid, shall be judged to be worth more than it would have been if no such improvements had been made; and the manner of process shall be the same as is directed in the first paragraph of this act.

Always provided, That no part of this act shall be construed to extend to any thing in future, or to any person who shall take possession of lands to which he has no legal title, from the time of the passing of this act, or to any persons who have settled on lands granted or sequestered to public, pious, or charitable uses.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That whenever any person who may come within the limits of this act, shall be prosecuted for trespass, he shall have liberty, upon the general issue, to give this act in evidence; and if it appears on trial, that the defendant had a right to take benefit by this statute, in an action of ejectment, or writ of right, brought against him by the real owner, then the court shall give judgment in favor of the defendant, and he shall recover his cost.

Provided, That such personal estate as is made a tender upon execution in and by an act, entitled, *An act, in addition to an act for regulating the levying and serving executions,* shall be a tender on executions to be issued on judgments recovered by virtue of this act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That where any prosecution has been commenced before the passing of this act, by action of ejectment, or writ of right, before any court, against any person in possession as is before mentioned in this act, and judgment been rendered in favor of the plaintiff, whether such judgment be final or not, or whether execution on such judgment has been issued or not, such executions shall be stayed for the term of six months from the passing of this act; in which time such possessor shall have liberty (by paying to the plaintiff in such action of ejectment, or writ of right, all his just costs in such action, and giving him twelve days notice in writing, when he will enter such action) to enter said action in the court where it was first commenced, and have all the advantages intended by this act.

Provided always, That no person, or his heirs or assigns, shall take any benefit by this act, who shall be in possession of any land by virtue of any contract made, or to be made, with the real owner of such land, provided such possessor have the benefit of the contract made with the owner before the first judgment be rendered.

Provided also, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to benefit any person who may have encroached over the known and acknowledged line of the adjoining lot on which some person was settled, or had made improvement at the time of such encroachment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That no writ of right, or other real action, no action of ejectment, or possessory action, of what name or nature soever, shall be sued, prosecuted, or maintained, for the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, where the cause of action has accrued before the passing

of this act, but within three years next after the passing this act.

Secretary's Office, 20th November, 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of a bill passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, in their last October session, and ordered to be published for the consideration of the people.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

L O N D O N, October 3

The following singular circumstance happened last week at Worcester; a man who had been some years abroad, returned home lately, and hearing that his wife cohabited with an acquaintance of his, a chimney-sweep, he went to their place of abode and demanded her; but the sly Knight of the Brush unwilling to part with what he considered a valuable acquisition, proposed a legal transfer by purchase, to which the husband agreed; and writings being accordingly drawn up, were presented to a lawyer for inspection, who pronounced them invalid, and advised the parties, as a mutual security, to have the woman taken by her husband, with a halter round her neck, to a public market, and there exposed for sale. In consequence of this the woman was led in form to Worcester's *beast* market on Saturday, and was there purchased by her paramour for a guinea. This done, the parties retired, each seeming well satisfied with the business of the day. The husband, averse to the state of celibacy, had no sooner disposed of one rib, than he went in quest of another, and was so far successful as to obtain the fair's consent, and absolutely applied for a publication of the bands in one of the parish churches, which the girl's parents, on discovering the matter, prohibited; and this *Mulierum Mercator* is now left to seek some condescending female, who fond of variety may have an opportunity of slipping through the silken strings of matrimony, by yielding to the *hempen* one of separation.

The Lisbon letters, which are seldom over explicit, intimate, that the late miscarriage at Algiers has amounted to a positive defeat, and that a great number of Spanish seamen have been slaughtered.

The Duke of Rutland has shewn a becoming spirit, in refusing to transmit any Irish petition to his Majesty, which does not solicit pardon for the late offences committed in that kingdom against all order and government.

A new ordinance is given out in France for the uniform of the troops, the tactics and discipline. Deserters are to be imprisoned for the two first offences, and to be capitally punished for the third. This latter regulation had before taken place in 1776, under the administration of the Count de St. Germain.

OCTOBER 14

Last Thursday morning James Bourdieu, Esq; set out for Paris, to procure his credentials from the Court of France, in whose service he is to be employed as one of the Commissioners towards settling a treaty of Commerce between the two Courts; but we understand that the necessary arrangements to be agreed upon between the two East India companies more particularly comes within the limits of his commission.

The Emperor having publicly declared that he should consider an opposition to a ship with his colours passing the Scheldt, as a declaration of war, and the Dutch have gone so far as to fire at one of his vessels for making the attempt, there can be little hopes of matters being now accommodated without bloodshed; and we may expect the next mail will bring over accounts of hostilities having been reciprocal between them.

NASSAU, (Bahama Islands,) Sept. 11.

Mr. Amos, who resided in West Florida before the surrender, went lately from Jamaica to the Mississippi, in a brig of his own to bring away his effects; he carried with him some goods and negroes, to trade up the river. Leave was given him to pass the Balize; but when near New Orleans, he received orders to return down the river, and proceed to sea immediately. He was preparing to comply, when the Intendant got some of his creatures to whisper into the ears of the unwary Amos, that he had

better take out Spanish papers, procure a Spanish Captain, go to sea for a few days, new paint his vessel, and then return as a Spaniard from Cape Francois. The bait took. On the vessel's return, the first step taken by the Intendant, was to secure the Spanish papers which he himself had signed—then he had his informer ready to prove the vessel to be the same that had been under British colours—denied his having given Spanish papers, and seized, condemned, and sold the vessel and every thing on board, to the utter ruin of the unfortunate Amos.

General Campbell had complained of those matters to Governor Mico, of Louisiana, who is spoken of in the most favorable terms, and conducts himself much to the satisfaction of the British settlers. He excused himself from interfering in the business, as out of his line; but hinted to General Campbell to complain to the court of Spain.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) October 2.
Extract of a letter from France to a gentleman in Hispaniola dated July 1784.

"A horrible act was lately committed in Paris, to the surprize of the whole city. Mr. — sent for a friend to sup with him, to whom he communicated the agreeable intelligence of their having jointly obtained a prize of 200 Louis-d'ors, and immediately paid his friend one half of the money. When supper was over, the visitors retired in high good humor, and Mr. — who separated from the rest of the company, was stopped at the angle of the street, by a man who presented a pistol to his breast, demanding his purse or his life. Mr. — immediately recognised the sort of the gentleman from where he came, and, without saying a word, he not only gave him the hundred Louis d'ors, but his purse, his watch, his gold snuff box, and some jewels he had about him. The thief then quitted him, but Mr. — following him at a distance, so as to have him in sight until he entered the house of Mr. —. This circumstance confirming his suspicion beyond a doubt, he instantly returned to his friend, and related to him what had happened. The father, who previous to this was suspicious of his son's conduct immediately went to his apartments, where he found him busily secreting his plunder. He would not allow himself time to reproach him for his infamous behavior, but took that pistol which he had threatened his friend with, and shot him through the heart; he then took the different articles he had stolen and returned them to their proprietor, and immediately flew to the *Marschal De—*, representing to him his situation, and demanded his protection. It is not yet known, whether this unfortunate father has obtained his pardon or not."

An account has been received by the vessels lately arrived from the coasts of Africa, that two American vessels, loaded with New England rum and tobacco had arrived in Anomaba Road, intending to trade; and a number of the natives going on board for that purpose the Governor of the fort sent a messenger to acquaint the Commanders (one of them a Capt. Frazier, from Boston) that being an English factory, they could not be permitted to trade there, and that in case of their persisting, he should be obliged to fire on them; on which they weighed anchor, and retired to Coromantine, being just out of the reach of the fort guns, where the natives renewed the traffic, and the cargoes being soon completed, they sailed for their respective ports. This occurrence is likely to be productive of a disagreeable contest between the British factory and the natives, who have declared their intention of building forts to encourage the Americans to trade there. A proper representation of the matter has been made to the ministry by the Governor, and it is probable, that two or three frigates will be forthwith sent out for the protection of our slave trade on that part of the coast. From the number of vessels trading thereto, slaves are become very scarce, and the price greatly enhanced.

B E R L I N, September 19.

Mr. Brush, an American merchant of distinction, has been for some time in this city. It is said he came hither at the request of his Majesty, in consequence of a plan of commerce this gentleman suggested to him, between this country and the United States of America. Mr. Brush has frequent audiences with the ministers of state, the result of which is unknown; but it is conjectured his Ma-

jelly means to open a trade directly to America, which will be productive of infinite advantages to the Sillanian merchants, as the Americans will come directly hither for their supply of lucas, from that country, by which means we shall be supplied with tobacco and rice from the first hands

PHILADELPHIA, November 3

Sunday last arrived here the ship America, Capt. Ketter, from Dublin, and brought in with him Capt Perkins, late of the brig Bermuda Packet bound from this port to Newfoundland, who informs, that on the 14th of October, in a violent gale of wind his vessel was thrown on her beam ends for a considerable time but by cutting away her masts she righted again; that he lost his boat and every thing off deck, and the brig almost full of water, her pumps being rendered useless — In this situation he remained 37 hours, during which time 3 of her hands were washed overboard and were drowned, when he was happily discovered by the ship Lord Hood, from Jamaica bound to London who bore down and took him and his people on board; that five days after, meeting with Captain Ketter, he got on board and arrived as above

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, dated July 27, 1784.

"The schooner Navarre, Capt Burrows, from your port, arrived within six miles of the town, and she would have been permitted to land, and dispose of her flour had not, unfortunately for her owners an express arrived the same day, with orders to Governor Miro, from Madrid, via Pensacola, commanding him not to permit any vessel whatever from any port in North America to enter the river Mississippi. The reason assigned for this prohibition is, that the plague had been brought in a ship from Leghorn to Baltimore, in September last, where it broke out, and from whence it was communicated to all the sea port towns in the United States. Whether this is the true reason for ordering Capt. Burrows away, or not, I will not undertake to assert; but I am inclined, for various reasons, to think that it was not, and that no flour of your country will be received here in future; certain however it is, that Governor Miro will not allow any American vessels to enter the river, or suffer any American flour to be used here, until his present orders from court are countermanded."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western parts of North Carolina, to his friend in Virginia, dated September 20 1784

"By accounts from the Natchez, the Spaniards are encroaching upon us, both as to territory, and seducing our Indians into alliances. I have not the same good opinion of the enlightened policy of Spain as that of France:— however, I believe several of our accounts are exaggerated, coming from Tories, who are ever ready to embroil us to our hurt.

"The last intelligence says, a body of Spaniards have taken post at the muscle-shoals, and are building a fort.— The Chicamogga tribe have abandoned and burnt their towns, and moved off to some distant part, greatly disgusted with the attempts of individuals, and the state, to get their country without a purchase.

"It is devoutly to be wished, that the powers of the union were strengthened, and that certain acts were deemed treason against the United States."

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Yesterday morning a dog of uncommon large size, with obvious marks of the hydrophobia, made his appearance in Crown-street, and attacked every living creature that came in his way; he then ran into Broad way, and fastened upon a poor man, encumbered with a basket on his head, whose throat he tore in a terrible manner, leaving the poor man almost senseless; he attacked another and almost mutilated his arm. A few persons collecting in a shop for mutual security, a medical fop took occasion to observe that the opinion generally entertained of a mad dog was totally erroneous, and a vulgar fancy; no such thing ever existed in America "Well, says an honest ignorant breeches maker, (looking significantly at this modern representative of Esculapius) if we have no mad dogs, we have at least among us some foolish puppies."

The brig Good Intent, Captain Raphell, is arrived in this port, in eleven weeks from Liverpool. On Tuesday October 19 in lat. 36 long 72, at three o'clock, A. M. she lost her foremast with a heavy clap of thunder, twelve feet above the deck, part of which was rent to pieces, one of which went through two of the decks; it also split one of the forecastle beams. They were obliged to cut away the wreck of the mast and beam to prevent the ship from bigging the sea running high. A ball of fire fell upon the deck, which appeared about the size of a drum; it set fire to some chips which the cook had collected to light his fire, and was seen a considerable time.

About the beginning of August last, the Emperor of Germany met with an accident which affects him very much: his majesty was hunting a stag, and the animal taking the river Danube, was endeavoring to swim over it; the Emperor levelled his piece at him, and the bullet unfortunately reached a young man on the other side of the river, and shot him dead. He was the son of a boatman; and the Emperor, to make some little amends to his father, made him a present of two thousand ducats.

WINDSOR, January 4.

The villains who broke open the house of the Honorable James Lovell, Esq; of Boston, Continental Receiver of Taxes, on Tuesday night the 23d of November, (as mentioned in the Journal No. 73,) were apprehended the Friday following, the money found upon them, and they were committed to gaol. Their names are, George Scott, William Archibald, and Nero Funnel, negro.

Died on the morning of the 2d inst. very suddenly. Katharine Deane, daughter of Mr. Reuben Deane, of this town, aged six years.

ROBERT MORRISON,

Is desirous of settling all his accounts

by the month of April next, and wishes to have his Creditors call upon him for their balance on the first, second, and third, Wednesdays in March next; and those who are indebted to him by book, bond, or note, are requested to make payment by the times prefixed for his settlement with his creditors, or they must expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner.

Hartland, January 3, 1785

The proprietors of ORANGE,

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted in June last, by said proprietors, for the purpose of lotting out a part of said township, procuring the charter, and other incident charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Heaton, in Thetford, in said county, on the third Tuesday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon (unless sooner paid) as will discharge said tax with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Daniel Pinneo,	18	0	John Griswold,	5	9
Oliver Taylor,	18	0	Paul Brigham,	18	0
Jedidiah Strong,	18	0	Ebenezer Brewer,	18	0
Samuel Webber,	18	0	Thomas Bingham,	18	0
David Davis,	18	0	Samuel Sprague,	14	2
David Bissel, jun.	18	0	Nathan Peters,	18	0
Simon B. Bissel,	18	0	Elias Porter,	18	0
Nathan Leonard,	18	0	Noah Payne, jun.	18	0
Isaiah Thomas,	18	0	Jotham White,	18	0
Asa Taylor,	18	0	Jotham White, jun.	18	0
David Bissel,	18	0	Elisha White,	18	0
Tho. Chittenden,	18	0	Elisha White, jun.	18	0
Moses Robinson,	18	0	Solomon White,	18	0
Jeremiah Clark,	18	0	Peter Grant,	18	0
Matthew Lyon,	18	0	Samuel Payne.	18	0
Jonathan Chase,	18	0			

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, December 18, 1784.

Relation of what passed at the opening of the Treaty, between the United States and the Indian Nations at Fort Schuyler, October 3, 1784.

The Deputies of Congress, those from Pennsylvania, the Marquis de la Fayette, Mr. de Marbois, Consul-General of France, and the Chevalier de Caraman, & went in a body to the Council-Room, where the Marquis pronounced in French the following Discourse:

WHILST I am thus drawing near unto my children, I thank the Great Manitow who has brought me to this spot of peace, where I find you all smoking the calumet of friendship; if you remember the voice of *Kayewlaab*, remember also the belts and good counsels which he so often sent you. I am come to thank my faithful children, the chiefs of nations, the warriors, the bearers of my words; and if the memory of a good Parent was not more inclined to forget **EVIL** than **GOOD**, I might not punish those who (whilst they were opening their ears, kept their hearts shut up) with a blind hand lifting up the hatchet very high, struck their Father.

"The cause of the Americans was a just one, did I then say to you, it is that of humanity, it is therefore peculiarly yours; remain neutral at least, and let the brave Americans take care of their independence and liberty:—your Father over the great lake will take them by the hand, the white birds will soon cover the shores, the great *Ononibio* like the sun will clear away the clouds which hang over your heads, & the schemes of your enemies will vanish like smoke.

"Listen not to *Kayewlaab* did other people tell you—listen not to what he says; an army from the North will enter triumphantly into Boston, another will seize on Virginia, and the great warrior (**WASHINGTON**) at the head of your fathers and brothers, be obliged to abandon their country. This, and a great deal more was said by people, who, though they had their eyes opened, yet kept yours shut.—Peace is made, you are acquainted with its conditions, and in pity to some of you, I shall not repeat them.—My predictions are accomplished:—listen then to the fresh advice of your Father *Kayewlaab*, and let my voice resound throughout the nation.

"What have you ever gained, or rather what have you not lost by meddling with the quarrels of the whites?—Be wiser than they, keep peace among yourselves, and make use of the favorable dispositions which the Council of the great Congress seem to manifest.—The Americans are brothers to the French, your ancient fathers.—This union will be as permanent as it is advantageous and useful;—henceforth the great *Ononibio* will always hold them by the hand, & they wish to hold yours also—this will make a bright chain. Trade then with Americans, your brethren, and with such of your fathers as have crossed the great lake. In selling your lands, take care not to fool them away for brandy; dispose of them to the Council of the Congress, for valuable considerations. If you have listened

& This gentleman was named by the Indians, Saganah Hauffy—a Great Warrior.

well to my words, I have said enough—repeat them one to another. I shall hear from you from the other side of the great lake; and until I come again to smoke with you, and lie on your mats, I wish you health, fortunate huntings, peace and plenty, and the fulfilling of such of your dreams as foretel good luck."

The Chief of the *Mohawks* rose, and holding up a belt of wampum said,

"LET the last of *Kayewlaab* (a great Chief from *Ononibio*) our Father, be obeyed; to receive my words, Father, we have heard thy voice, and we are glad thee hast revisited thy children, in order to give them good and wholesome advices. Thee hast said that we have listened to the wicked, and shut our ears against thy voice; that is true, Father;—we, the *Mohawks*, have quitted the good path—we have been surrounded with a black cloud; but we are returned, and desire thee should find in us good and dutiful children.

Truly, Father, it pleaseth us to hear thy manly voice among us, which without wounding us, does us a great deal of good; it seems as though Manitow had led thee hither on purpose to smoke with thy newly found children.

"*Kayewlaab*, our Father, as to our situation, thee hast said right; but we hope that the great *Kitchy Manitow* will henceforth lead our feet in the good path, and that our past follies may be forgot in the end we may enjoy peace and be unanimous in all our doings. Our Father, we feel that all thy words are the words of truth; and experience hath shewed us that all thy foretellings are come to pass. The talk of peace—that is our wish, and the main point which leads us here. *Kayewlaab*, our Father, 'tis of old that children must obey their fathers, and that it belongs to them to chastise and reprove them when they do wrong; we know it, and the Great Spirit will so purify our hearts that thee shall be glad to have spared our lives which we have forfeited.

"Our Father, we remember thy words seven years ago, all, all are come to pass; yes, all thee hast said is true, and that is the reason we are now come to smoke together the pipe of peace and friendship. Thou observest that the alliance between the French and the Americans is an indissoluble chain; we believe it, our Father.—Thee hast advised us not to trifle our land away for strong drinks, we sadly want this salutary advice, for that is the source of all our follies and calamities, and we wish that in this Great Council nothing bad may ensue.—Our Father, thy words of this day shall be heard among the Six Nations, and they will serve to strengthen and brighten the chain which is going to unite us together.—Our Father, we shall say no more to-day, because it is not fitting for us to multiply our words; we enjoy the present moment, and we will assist at the Great Council of the United States, and we felicitate the Members thereof on their safe arrival here. Thee hast said that thee departest to-morrow, may be, we shall add something more then.

William Wallace,

Wants to purchase a quantity of shipping Furs, of all sorts for which he will give the highest price in Cash or Goods, that can be had in New England. He will take in well-dried **GINSENG** at Two Shillings per pound, in payment for Goods at cash price.

VERMONT AND UNIVERSAL



JOURNAL, THE ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY,

JANUARY 11, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

JULIA, or the PENITENT DAUGHTER.

*An affecting History.
(Concluded.)*

JULIA never quitted the bed-side of this excellent parent, who would weep with his repentant child, and fold her in his arms, and weep again. The moment of his dissolution at length approaches. 'My children,' said he, 'forget not that you are Christians. Look up to Heaven. There you will meet with unfading joys, that will recompense you for all the disappointments and vain illusions of life. Death is nothing in itself. It is our future destiny only that should engage our attention. I commit mine into the hands of my God. He enables me to die content, since I have found my dear daughter, who sincerely deplores her errors. You see, my Julia, my daughter, that the gayest visions of the world can never be compared to the sweets of a good conscience, and the solid enjoyments of self approbation. 'O my God,' continued the dying man, 'my best benefactor, finish thy work. Withdraw not from her, I beseech thee, thy powerful and consoling grace. O protect my children, and let them find a father and a refuge in thee.'

Never did the Christian more forcibly display the dignity of man. A sweet serenity in his face bespoke all serene within. 'His comforters he comforted;' and blessing his son and daughter, &c recommending the faithful Marianne to their protection, he expired in their arms, as if falling into a gentle sleep. How different such an end as this from the dreadful exit of the wretched Sauval!

Daumal and Marianne experienced all the emotions of grief. The anguish of Julia was unspeakable. She threw herself on the corpse. 'My father,' she exclaimed, 'it is your wretched daughter, that has hastened your dissolution. This crime was yet wanting to complete my guilt. No,' said she to her brother, who would have forced her from this situation, 'you shall never separate me from the best of fathers. The grave is now my only refuge. O my brother, do not

take from me the consolation of dying with my father.'

The last duties being rendered to Monsieur de Gourville, Julia, from that moment, devoted herself to a convent. She chose that rigid order in which the sisters sleep every night upon their bier. To this convent Marianne accompanied her in the character of a lay sister*. Here they were examples of the most fervent piety.

The virtuous Daumal often visited his sister. She assured him, that she dated the commencement of her happiness from the moment that she entered the cloyster. 'O my brother,' would she say, 'how wretched were the joys that once fascinated my soul, compared to the pure serenity I find in the contemplation of God. Here I meditate on the mercies of that gracious Being, who has delighted himself to himself. Once I thought that Madame de la Valiere, retired from an enchanting Court, forgotten by the most powerful of Monarchs, and practising the extreme austerities of penitence, was the most wretched of women: Ah! my brother, how I deceived myself! Sister Louisa† was supremely happy. Can the smiles of Kings be compared to the favor of God? When I was encircled by the gaieties of the world, an inward uneasiness embittered my happiest moments; and my conscience continually whispered to me, that I was guilty and wretched. Here I begin and finish the day with the sweet impressions of that felicity, which is undoubtedly a foretaste of what will be unmingled and undecaying. Far different from that Julia, who dreaded solitude as insupportable; I long for the delightful moments when I can enter into myself. My thoughts are raised to the sublime and affecting views of immortality. I throw myself

* The lay brothers and sisters in a convent perform all the menial offices.

† Sister Louisa was the name which the Dutchess de la Valiere mistress of Lewis XIV assumed on quitting the world and entering into a convent of Carmelites. When this Lady, so celebrated for her penitence was informed of the death of one of her sons by the King she exclaimed: 'It is his birth, not his death, that ought to grieve me.'

on the divine goodness, humbly trusting that my sorrow, my tears, and my unfeigned love of the Best of Beings, will yet expiate my guilt. May I die in this humble hope? I am impatient to rejoin my father. And, O my brother, I shall yet see him. God will reward his virtues and his sufferings with the gracious pardon of her, whom dying he forgave.

Such were the new life and the heavenly conversations of Julia. One day a person came to the convent, and desired to speak to her. She was inquisitive to know who this person was; but the stranger had refused to mention his name, or the reason of his visit. She hesitated at first whether he should be admitted. A sudden impulse determined her. 'Perhaps,' said she, 'it is some unfortunate person, who has need of consolation. If I cannot render him quite happy, I may wipe away a few tears at least, and make him feel the joys of our holy religion.'

When the stranger was admitted, what a pale, emaciated, dejected form, did she behold! It was the Marquis de Germénil, the wretch who had triumphed in innumerable seductions. 'What!' exclaimed Julia, starting back with terror, 'is your perfidy to pursue me into this sacred retreat?'—'I come,' answered the Marquis, 'to implore your pardon for my baseness, and to show you behold the vile author of your misfortunes. I employed every guilty art to accomplish my views. Your example has taught me what happy realities are Religion and Heaven. I tremble at my danger, &c I hasten to some religious retreat, where I may incessantly deplore my guilty life. I will give my whole fortune to my relations; but I could not think of bidding an eternal adieu to the world without first feeling you—to tell you that my conversion is your work.' 'O my God!' said Julia, lifting up her eyes to Heaven, 'thou crownest me with thy loving kindness! With what joy, Sir,' added she, addressing herself to the Marquis, 'do I perceive you penetrated by these sentiments! But, if you will be advised by me, dare to remain still in the world, that you may be an example

of eminent piety and active goodness. You, Sir, are known, and have an ample fortune. I was an unfortunate woman, without a name that could invite respect. I had no other part to take, than to retire from the world; but it is your duty to be an object of instruction to all around. You talk of giving up your fortune to your relations! Ah, Sir, do not put so low a value on the happiness of being able to relieve the wretched. Your family are in affliction and circumstances. Relieve those unhappy persons, who may lay their distresses before you; the orphans who demand a father in you—the unfortunate young women, whom cruel necessity drives—Here Julia stopped, unable to refrain from tears. “Go,” she resumed, “and learn the spirit of pure and undefiled religion. Let beneficence be aided to prayer; and be assured that the Father of mercies will not fail to regard that contrition, of which this is the best evidence you can give.”

The Marquis was in a kind of ecstasy. He embraced the life which Julia recommended. He lived some years a sublime example of every virtue. A fatal disease at length attacked him, and he died with all the piety of a Christian, that has made his peace with God, not by a few transient resolutions, but by a continued series of active virtue. Before he expired, he wrote a letter to Julia, which she had ever after before her eyes. Never was religion expressed with such fervour, with such energy, and with such a charm.

Julia persevered twenty-five years in this course of piety, so much the more admirable in her, as with whatever severity this worthy nun regarded herself, she treated all others with indulgent mildness. This is the character of true devotion. False piety, on the contrary, is distinguished by an insupportable ferocity, devoid of all tenderness towards the frailties of others. A stranger to that spiritual pride, which would render virtue herself unlovely, Julia practised all the humility that her outward demeanor announced; and at the end of many years of exemplary penitence, she still recollected her errors, and deeply deplored them.

The awful moment at length arrived when every thing disappears from mortal vision. Marianne performed the last offices to her dying mistress, now her sister, her friend, and soon to be her fellow angel. The nuns, all dissolved in tears, watch her expiring looks—her words—her happy exit. Julia alone displayed that magnanimity, which springs from a more sublime religion, and which the wisdom of the world can never give. She expired in the arms of her faithful Marianne. Her brother was inconsolable; and Marianne soon followed her mistress to the grave. Her end was equally edifying. Devoid alike of weakness and ostentation, she died as every true Christian ought to die. L.

STATE OF VERMONT.

An act regulating the choice of a Council of Censors.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the first constable in each town in this State, or in case of his absence, the town clerk, or one or more of the selectmen, shall be, and is hereby required (at least) twelve days before the last Wednesday in March next, to warn a meeting of the freemen in each respective town, by notifying the same in writing, in the most public place or places in each town, to be held at the meeting house, or some other convenient place in each town, on the last Wednesday in March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to give in their votes for thirteen such persons as they would choose for a Council of Censors in this State, as provided in the constitution; and the said presiding officers are hereby empowered and required, to open the meeting, receive and scan up the votes of the freemen, in presence of the meeting and write the name of the town on the back side of the paper containing the votes, and the words *votes for censors*, & also a certificate that they were sealed up by such presiding officer, and delivered with his own hand such votes so sealed up, to the clerk of the county court of the county in which the votes were taken, within one week after taking said votes, who are by this act empowered and required to receive them; and to meet at the dwelling house of Edward Akin, Esq; in Londonderry, in the county of Windham, on the first Thursday in May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, who, when met, shall then and there immediately open and count said votes, and declare the choice, and certify to his Excellency the Governor, under their hands, the names of the persons chosen for censors, within four days after opening and counting said votes; who is hereby requested officially to notify the persons so chosen within twelve days after.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the censors shall hold their first meeting at Norwich, in the county of Windsor, on the day appointed by the constitution of this State for that purpose; and the notice of the choice received from his Excellency the Governor, shall be sufficient credentials of their being chosen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the clerk of either of the county courts in this State, or any presiding officer as aforesaid, of any town in this State, shall neglect or refuse to do the duty required of him by this act, and be thereof convicted by complaint made to any court proper to hear and determine the same, he shall forfeit the sum of four pounds, one moiety to him who shall prosecute the same to effect, with cost of prosecution, and the other to the treasury of the town where such conviction is had, if this act shall have been seasonably published in both the newspapers of this State; and a copy of this act seasonably received in the town clerk's office of the town where such constable lives.

And it is hereby made the duty of the secretary, to cause this act to be printed as aforesaid together with a list of the members of the present legislature; and in case of the absence of either of the county clerks, or their inability to execute the trust reposed in them by this act, the said clerk shall deliver such votes to the high or deputy sheriff of the same county, who shall perform such trust under the like penalty above mentioned.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 20, 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest, MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

For the Vermont Journal, &c.

Messrs Printers,
I received the following letter this morning, & transcribed it. I wish you to insert it, with my answer, in your Journal, and oblige your humble servant,

A. BURGONE

“ Doctor Burgoyne You are called on to answer for your cruelty to Miss Dewey; certainly you murdered her for the blood which fell from her on the floor the more they wash it the brighter it grows as for my self I had charity for you as long as I could, but every body says you are guilty of her death I doubt not but Miss Obrey was to blame some as well as you & I see no way whereby you can regain the good will of the people again but by letting the world know it that others may be warned from having her at such times I know the people of Orford would be glad to know whether you don't think yourself she was to blame and none would be more so than your friend To serve

L. C.”

To the author of the intercepted letter, left at my house by Captain Young.

I AM unhappy in receiving a letter, from a hand that leaves me ignorant, either of the time when, or place where, it was wrote; or from whom it came: obliging me to foster an author on the initial letters L. C.—These letters stand for Levi Carpenter; but that gentleman pretends to be a physician—add to this, he is a member of a society, lately formed for promoting *Medical Knowledge*; a character, and province, utterly inconsistent with that low prejudice, bitterness, and ignorance, contained in the above letter: therefore it cannot be him.

However, L. C. stand for two words, which correspond with a thing which has a residence in many places—I mean LITTLE CHARITY! which I believe was the author of the above letter.

L. C. says, I am “ called on to answer for my cruelty to Mrs. Dewey,” &c. I answer L. C. with a clear heart and tranquil mind, that I have no cruelty to answer for to Mrs. Dewey; because the means I used for the relief of that unfortunate and justly lamented woman, appeared to me both necessary and judicious; but they wanted the blessing of God, which alone can be productive of success. She died in child bed—so did her sister, her aunt, and hundreds before her; and likely this has induced L. C. to call that cruelty & murder which was the necessary result of a well meant judgment.

Now the reason assigned for the certainty of my murdering her, is, they cannot wash out of the floor the stain caused by part of her blood. I believe most women know that cold water alone ought to be used in washing clothes, or floors, stained with animal blood; nor do I see any thing supernatural in people's not being able to wash out stains, made on pine boards, by fresh animal blood, on which hot water has been poured; for heated water coagulates the serous part of the blood, which has already entered the pores of the wood, and thereby augments the cause of its retention. And altho' L. C. or others equally superstitious and ignorant, might think this necessary change of those stains occasioned by the immediate agency of hot water, to be evidence of the certainty of her being murdered by me; still it is not certain, neither historical, moral, nor demonstrative. But I think it may be called delusion, ignorance or barefaced prejudice; or a combination of these.

L. C. had “ charity for me as long as he could,” &c. I answer, I see but little or no charity from L. C. certainly not the christian charity recommended by Saint Paul, which is so far from being an evil eagle-eyed spy, and backbiter, that it puts the best construction on the man and his actions.

L. C. "doubts not but Mrs. Obray was to blame, as well as me," &c. I answer, Mrs. Obray, in my opinion, is entirely blameless; and I ask L. C. why he has not doubted that Doctor Carpenter and Mrs. Palmer were to blame as well as either Mrs. Obray or myself? because all those who assisted Mrs. Dewey in travail, well know, that after Mrs. Obray gave out, both these persons held Mrs. Dewey in much more intense and excruciating torture, for some hours, than she had experienced from Mrs. Obray before: and I believe no body thinks these were to blame—I am sure I do not—they, as well as she, without doubt, meant well; and their well designed meaning has, in my opinion, given sanction to their doings: for I take the design'd meaning of any act to constitute the act itself, either in a moral, political, or physical sense; and I cannot see why L. C. or others, should blame either Mrs. Obray, or me, unless they have a certain'd such apprehensions of us, as the birds in *Pizarro's* Play did, when they determin'd to kill the Cuckow for fear in time he should become a Hawk.

Having answered the contents of L. C's. letter, I further add, that their circles have been narrow, and their remarks imperfect; who have yet to learn, that common reports may be false, and that the best consulted or designed means in obstetrication, are often obliged to wear the worst appearance on account of singular accidents which cannot be foreseen by the greatest sagacity, nor prevented by the most extensive skill.

A. BURGONE.

Thetford, January 1, 1785.

L O N D O N.

A E R O S T A T I O N.

September 17 We are anxious to give our readers the most authentic account of Mr. Lunard's experiment; and we are therefore cautious of giving credit to all the rumors in circulation. Not having seen the gentleman himself since his arrival, we can only for the present inform the public, that meeting in the upper region with a southerly current, though the lower wind as we stated was westerly, he proceeded with great evenness over Highgate and Barnet. Near the latter place his machine descended with considerable rapidity, and was near the earth but by throwing out a large quantity of his ballast, and among other things the cat which he had taken for the purpose of observing the effects of a highly rarified atmosphere upon the animal, he mounted again to a height much beyond what he had before attained; and here the cold began to intensify, that the dense vapour which had adhered to his clothes in the lower regions, froze into icicles, and a little water which he poured into an open vessel froze in a minute or two. He warmed himself in this situation with the strong liquor he had taken up. In this high station he met with a fresh current of wind which directed him more to the West and again when he descended he recovered his second wind, and pursued the northerly course. Night was coming on fast, and he descended about four miles beyond Ware. He sailed along the surface of the earth for a considerable space, and in a convenient field, at a place called Collier's End, he threw out his grappling iron, and by means of a tree, which served as an anchorage, he came gently to the ground—a young woman in the field fixed in holding the machine down while he alighted and secured it to its anchorage. A few minutes after he alighted three or four horsemen who had accompanied him all the way from town came up, and he was conducted amidst the acclamations of the people to Ware, where he dined at the Bull Inn, along with the principal Gentlemen in the place. William Baker, Esq; who was in the Artillery ground on his ascension, has a beautiful seat at Ware, and having followed the balloon all the way, he insisted on Mr. Lunard's taking up his residence for the night at his house. The enterprising voyager was in perfect spirits

though from the intense cold and fatigue, he complained of an aching in his back. He had undergone an immense labour, for independent of the exercise in the air he had been up the greatest part of three nights previous to his experiment. He arrived in town yesterday, and went to the house of his noble patron, Prince Garamanico; & he was by him, at the desire of his Royal Highness, presented to the Prince of Wales, who, on his departure, begged to see him on return. The machine was also brought to town in a cart, & lodged in the house of Dr. George Fordyce.

Mons Blanchard, who is now in London and of whose aërostatic experiments we have repeatedly given accounts in the *Gazetteer*, on his last aërial voyage from Rouen was entertained at the house of M. and Madame Dudonot, to which all the neighbouring nobility assembled. In the morning the ladies were desirous of ascending in his balloon, and the Marchioness de Brossand went up with him into the atmosphere to the height of eighty feet. When they descended, M. Blanchard gave up his seat to Madame de Jean, and the two ladies ascended together. The Countess de Boubers, the Countess de Requinny, Madame Dudonot, Madame de Vallours, Mademoiselle de Lignemore, Mademoiselle Girard, Julie le Mosnier, Mademoiselle Duquesnay, and Madame de Mille, all went up in succession; & Mr. Blanchard says they behaved with so much spirit that they would have been excellent companions in a difficult voyage.

His most Christian Majesty, informed that the United States were not possessed of any harbour in the East-Indies, where their vessels, trading to China, might refit, or where they might find fresh provisions, has ordered, that the harbours in the islands France and Bourbon, also called Mauritius, should be opened to them, and that they should enjoy there all protection and liberty in going to and coming from China.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) Oct. 14.

We are sorry to announce to the public the following awful and melancholy circumstance! and which, according to the best information yet received, is as follows: Early yesterday morning, Mr. Reynold Philips, manager on Wilcott's plantation, now in the possession of William Morris, Esq; heard a distant noise, and on his looking out, perceived the earth from Hackleton's Cliff, move downwards in amazing large bodies; being much alarmed, he removed his family from the dwelling-house, and in a few hours after the whole buildings on the plantation (being nearly under the hill) were entirely covered, the mill excepted, which could only be perceived from the eaves of the round house upwards. What renders this dreadful phenomenon more extraordinary, is, there had not been any rain for many hours before, and that no undulation or motion of the earth was felt where the buildings stood, or on the plain beneath the hills.

WORCESTER, December 30.

Captain Callahan, who lately sailed from Boston to London, carried with him a very large quantity of dollars & British gold, being remittances from the merchants in Boston to their correspondents in England.

It is a melancholy truth, that at present our imports far exceed our exports; and should this continue to be the case, cold Poverty and meagre Want will soon stare us in the face, & the gaudy trifles we now import from Britain, (which we are foolishly fond

of, and for which we pay solid coin) will leave us, and vanish like a vapour before the rising sun. Rags or nakedness, must supply their place, and we too late must mourn our folly.

W I N D S O R, January 11.

Late accounts from Virginia mention, that a party of Indians, supposed to be Shawanese and Delawares, fell in with the inhabitants the 2d of last November, at the mouth of Wheeling, and killed 18 persons—and the next morning 200 Indians were seen crossing the Ohio, supposed to be destined against the Kentucky settlements. It is also said, that all the Indians from Niagara to the Mississippi, intend to strike the white people as soon as the leaves fall off the trees; and that there is at present a party of Northern Indians on their march against the Ohio settlements; and a number of Spaniards are among the Cherokees trading with them, and delivering them talks, leading to exasperate them against the Americans.

In consequence of application

made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to notify and warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. David Tuttle, innholder in Rutland, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose other necessary officers for said proprietors.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out 55 acres of land on each proprietors right in said town, for a second division.
4. To raise money for defraying the necessary expenses of said propriety, and carrying forward settlement in said town.

ELIHU SMITH, Just. Peace.
Clarendon, Dec. 16, 1784.

WILLIAM WALLACE,
Wants to purchase a quantity of Shipping Furs, of all sorts, for which he will give the highest price in Cash or Goods, that can be had in New England. He will take in well-dried GINSENG at Two Shillings ings per pound, in payment for Goods at cash price.

Newbury, Dec 29, 1784.

G O O D L I M E.
A few hogheads of Lime, now on hand, ready for sale, by the subscriber, in Cavendish; and he is about burning more. Any persons wanting Lime, and are desirous of taking advantage of the slaying this winter for transporting it, may apply to him, and he will endeavour to accommodate them in the best manner, for pay down; and will take cash, or almost any sort of this country or West-India produce.

SALMON DUTTON.
Cavendish, Jan 6, 1785.

The proprietors of the town-
ship of the Two Heroes, in the county of
Rutland State of Vermont, who have not paid
the tax granted by said proprietors at a legal
meeting in February 1783, and on the 20th
day of August 1784, to defray the charges
of scaling the Lake and said township, and
allotting the same, together with laying out
and clearing public roads in said township
are informed, that so much of their lands will
be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling
house of Major James Brookins, innholder in
Poultney, on Thursday the 3d day of March
next, unless sooner paid, as will discharge
them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as fol-
lows with the sum of thirty shillings due on
each right.

Thomas Chittenden	Thomas Hunt
Jonas Fay	John Hamilton
Timothy Brownson	Samuel King
Paul Spooner	Jonah Borden
John East jun.	Isaac Wheeler
Samuel Fletcher	Calvin Bill
Nathan Clark	Thomas Starus
Samuel Robinson	Matthew Long
Matthew Lyon	William Stearns
Daniel Comstock	John E. Chandler
Martin Powell	Josiah Look
Joshua Fitch	Simeon Hatheway
Moses Robinson of	Jesse Safford
Rehbert	William Gallup
Isaiah Hibbard	J. seph Powers
William Fitch	Orange Traine
William Ward	Elisba Kilburn
J. de Belnap	James Smith
Thomas Rowley	James Brookens
William Gage	John Eaton
Solomon Stanton	Amos Brownson
Nehemiah Angel	David Safford
Ezekiel Clark	David Spafford
Uriah Seymour jun.	Thomas Rowley jun.
Samuel Robinson jun	Stephen Pearl
Ebenezer Dury	Jonathan Ormsby
Timothy Barker	Ebenezer Fife
Nathan Foat	Truman Powell
John Noyce	John Paine jun.
W. S. Johnson	Joshua Tucker
Silas Hamelton,	Peter Walker
Jonathan Knight	Amos Chamberlin
J. sen Dunker	Robert Johnson
Abner Miles	Wm Powers of
Reuben Jones	Woodlock.
William Upham	John Shepardon
John Ruffel	William Pirkin of
Ebenezer Curtis	Hartford
Andrew Spear	Nathaniel Killiam
Nathan Howland	Richard Wallace
Joseph Tucker	Samuel Willester jun.
Ezeriah Wright	Gideon Warren
Judah Moore	Ezra Slias D. D.
Samuel Hurd	Joel Marsh
John Marsh	Nathan Richardson
Eliakab Sprague	John Tolson
Jonathan Cady	Joseph Fay
Joseph Wood	Benj H Safford
Joel Butler	John Fisk
Alexander Parmele	Stephen Powers
Daniel Penio	Amos Robinson
Samuel Webster jun.	Fredrick Smith
George Smith	Afa Whitcomb
Step Smith	Nathaniel Brush
Noadiah Ruffel	Levy Goodenough
John C. fitz	Moses Johnson
Beriah G. een	Daniel Jewet
J. ph Bradley	Jeremiah Williams
David Robinson	Silas Hamelton jun
William Hunter	Elisha Pratt
John Powell	James Gray
Elias Keys	Robert Braton
Francis Whitmore	Abner Moore
Abel Dimmick	Chipman Swift
John Traue	Bezaleel Wait
Abner Blanchard	Joseph Taylor
William Hill	Adnah Bangg
Ca eb Owen	Isaac Stowell
Amos Peabody	John Whitney jun

Jabez th Serjeants jun
David Thurber
Jynatus Sprague
Painess Ruff
Lot Whitcomb
Amiza Powers
Fry Bailey
Ephraim Wood
Ebenzer Hyde
John Tilden
Nathaniel Smith
James Hooker
George Foot
Peter Roberts
Ebenezer Mofs
John Cockran
Samuel Benton
Jacob Smith
John Sawyer
David Bridia
Ebenzer Wallis
Curtis Kelsey
Jonas Galusha
Elijah Dewey
Job Spafford
Leonard Spalding
Isaac Chamberlin
Elias Chamberlin
John Strong 2d
James Hopkins
Jabizeth Bozideth
James Langworthy
Joseph Lyman
Henry Hopkins
Uriah Seymour
Zebulon Mead
Daniel Purdy
Jesse Sawyer
John Fay
Joseph Safford
Daniel Herrick
Leonard Robinson
Daniel Storey
Oliver Safford
John Faffett
Stephen Fay
Parmele Allen
Andrew Barton
Benjamin Evesett
Jonathan Saxton
Benjamin Fay
Jonathan Robertson
Stephen Mead
James Everts
John Stark
Eldad Brownson
Jonathan Faffett
Stephen Hopkins
William Maltbia
John Benjamin
Thomas Cooper
John Lovejoy
Ebenzer Wood
Richard Wait
Solomon Strong
Samuel Allen
John Smith 1st
Silvanus Brown
Thomas Ashley
Reuben Rowley
Reuben Harmon
Gideon Adams
John Bordman
Daniel Coit
Oiver Traine
Stephen Jenner
Israel Smith of
Theiford
Joshua Stanton
Amos Faffett
Shadrack Hathaway
Samuel Billens
Jesse Field
Joshua Fay

ALEXANDER GORDIN, Collector.

Two Heroes, December 10, 1784.

James Moredock
Nathan Allen
Jacob Safford
Silas Robinson
Ezekiel Brewster
William Brush
Benj Robertson 3d
Amos Galusha
John Sotherland
Stephen Lawrence
Nathan Brownson
Benjamin Cory
Peter Herwood
Benjamin Matterson
Stephen Smith
Timothy Parker
Benjamin Whipple
Nehemiah Whipple
Abraham J. Lanson
Abraham Jackson jun.
M R Cockran
James Roberts
Elihu Allen
John Grant
Peter Sow
Enoch Woodbridge
Jered Knapp
Enoch Eastman
Isaac Knapp
John Stidard
James Lewis
Simeon Lyman jun.
William Blanchard
Joshua Perry
Amos Huntington
Asahel Blanchard
Amos Watson
Ezra Mead
William Henry
Cary Malby
William Hooker
Henry Walbridge 2d
Gideon Spencer
Nathaniel Spencer
Elijah Fay
David Chamberlin
Abner Chamberlin
Abner Sely
Levi Hathaway
Samuel Southerland
Jonathan Pierce
David S. Pierce
James Brackett
Peter Farnom
Joshua Smith
Andrew Potter
Luther Fillmore
Isaac Miller
Nathan Smith
Solomon Safford
Benjamin Perry
Timo Bartholomew
Ezra Fellows
David Haight
Ebenezer Hovey jun.
Uziel Clark
Chileub B Smith
Eliphalet Dyer
Noah Chittenden
Elijah Galusha
Heirs of Philip Perry
Heirs of Thomas
Comstock
Heirs of John Cobin
Jonathan Wheaton
Moses Robinson jun
Jiles Chittenden
John Lee
Solomon Robinia
George Harris
Simeon Avery
Aaron Kellogg 12s.
Azahel Washboon 12s.

These may certify, that receipts or orders
from James Savage, surveyor, to any of the
proprietors of the Two Heroes for their tax or
taxes, will be accepted as payment for the same.
ALEXANDER GORDIN, Collector.
December 10 1784

These are to give public notice,
that the real and personal estate of Abel
Curtis, Esq, late of Norwich, deceased,
are to be sold at public vendue, on the se-
cond Tuesday of March next, in said Nor-
wich, at the dwelling-house of
NATH. BROWN, Adm'r.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1785.

The subscriber takes this me-
thod to inform the proprietors of the
township of Brandon, (formerly called
Neshobe) that there is a tax of 18s. on
each right of land, that was raised ab-
out four years ago, which is not all
paid; and there is also another tax of
30s. lawful money, on each right in
said town; to defray the charges that
have already arisen, for laying out &
making bridges. He therefore desires
all that own any land in said town, to
settle with him by the first day of Fe-
bruary next, or their lands will be sold
as the law directs.

NATHAN DANIELS, Coll'r.
Brandon, Dec. 10, 1784.

The proprietors of Orange,
in the county of Orange, and State of Ver-
mont, who have not paid the tax granted in
June last, by said proprietors, for the pur-
pose of lotting out a part of said township,
procuring the charter, and other incident
charges, are hereby notified, that so much of
their lands will be sold at public vendue, at
the dwelling house of Capt. Heaton, in Ther-
ford, in said county, on the third Tuesday
of February next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon (unless sooner paid) as will discharge
said tax with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquents are as fol-
lows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

Daniel Pinneo, 18 0	John Griswold, 5 9
Oliver Taylor, 18 0	Paul Brigham, 18 0
Jedidiah Strong, 18 0	Eben. Brewer, 18 0
Sam. Webster, 18 0	Tho Bingham, 18 0
David Davis, 18 0	Sam. Sprague, 14 2
David Bissel jun. 18 0	Nathan Peters, 18 0
Simon B Bissel, 18 0	Elias Porter, 18 0
Nathan Leonard 18 0	Noah Payne ju 18 0
Isaiah Thomas, 18 0	Jotham White, 18 0
Afa Tay'or, 18 0	Joth. White ju 18 0
David Bissel, 18 0	Elisha White, 18 0
Th Chittenden 18 0	Elisha White ju. 18 0
Moses Robinson 18 0	Solomon White, 18 0
Jeremiah Clark, 18 0	Peter Grant, 18 0
Matthew Lyon, 18 0	Samuel Payne, 18 0
Jonathan Chase, 18 0	

AMOS ROBINSON Collector.

Hartford, December 18, 1784

Robert Morrison,
Is desirous of settling all his
accounts by the month of April next, and
wishes to have his Creditors call upon him
for their balance on the first, second, and
third, Wednesdays in March next; and those
who are indebted to him by book, bond, or
note, are requested to make payment by the
times prefixed for his settlement with his
creditors, or they must expect to be called
upon in a more disagreeable manner.
Hartland, January 3, 1785.

VERMONT AND UNIVERSAL



JOURNAL, THE ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY,

JANUARY 18, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

BELFAST, Oct. 14.

"These are times that try men's souls. The Summer Soldier & the Sun-shine Patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country; but He that serves it now deserves the thanks of man and woman." The words of one of the ablest writers who has latterly defended the rights of mankind; and applied to the country of Antrim, they certainly cannot put it to the blush. Strongly tinged with the principles which in many of their forefathers wrestled the diadem from a family that had forfeited it, and placed it in the present illustrious line our freeholders do not shrink in the day of trial; but come forward like men, and declare in language becoming independents, the fundamentals of the British and Irish Constitution. Conscious that the rights of royalty, & of the people, are intimately interwoven, they do not scruple to avow veneration for the Prerogative:—And certain that the true interests of Britain are connected with their own, they express from their heart a solicitude to promote the prosperity of Britain and the glory of the Empire. The enemies of freedom may be challenged to lay their finger on a single position contained in the proceedings of this county which is not warranted by the constitution, or that does not stand upon that noblest monument of British and Irish valor—the REVOLUTION. Shall we then find a single Gentleman or Freeholder in the county, who after a little deliberation will refuse to go hand in hand with their electors or fellow-electors even while they are acting within the line of the constitution—at a moment that requires the countenance of every great and good man?

The insult offered to the people of this loyal nation by a late illiberal address to the Sheriffs of Dublin, is the most barefaced and unconstitutional ever attempted by any daring tool of despotism. To attempt to prevent Freemen and Freeholders from meeting to deliberate upon matters which immediately concern themselves, is such a stab to the confessed liberty of the subject, as no man who deserves the blessing of waking up right should lose a moment in reprobating. Surely the citizens of Dublin cannot be so much traitors to their own rights, and to the rights of their own countrymen, as to overlook this daring act of tyranny?—If they do, they must fall indeed far below contempt.

The spirited town of R. Scotland has taken the lead in censuring the above insolent stretch of power; the inhabitants met the 25th of September ult. and unanimously came to the following Resolutions, Councillor G. Lyster in the Chair.

"Resolved, That as the present imperfect representation of the people in Parliament is felt and complained of as a national grievance, we conceive a National Association, to deli-

berate upon the redress of the same as perfectly, warrantable and constitutional.

"Resolved, That we regard the accusation of the High Sheriffs of the city of Dublin (& consequently of the majority of the High Sheriffs throughout the kingdom) by his Majesty's Attorney General of Ireland, as a most desperate attempt to overawe the free spirit of the people, and to misinterpret the free principles of the constitution.

"Resolved, That we solemnly recommend it to our fellow citizens, to consider the expediency of instructing their representatives to impeach the present Attorney General at the bar of the House of Lords, or of transmitting an address to our most gracious Sovereign, praying his removal forever from his Majesty's Council, or to pursue such other temperate and constitutional means as may be best calculated to redress an insulted people.

"Resolved, That the copy of a letter in the public papers, signed John Fitzgibbon, containing the above accusation, be committed to the flames by the hand of the common hangman.

"Resolved, That we agree with our fellow-citizens of Antrim, in the expediency of holding the National Congress in some place more central than Dublin and that we take the liberty of recommending Athlone, both on account of its situation and the very liberal spirit of its independent Sovereign and inhabitants as well entitled to the honor of being the seat of Congress."

The VOLUNTEERS of IRELAND at this critical time when every illegal and unfair art is practiced to prevent the assembling of the People's Delegates in Congress, should certainly come forward and confirm to their fellow citizens that they feel themselves bound by their former declaration, to support the great body of the nation in pursuit of a Parliamentary Reform, at the hazard of life, fortune, and every thing dear to them upon earth.—The necessity of union and indefatigable ardor in a cause which was taken up upon the fullest conviction of its justice, should bear upon every good mind; and like the power of the loadstone, draw the men of Ireland to one common point of exertion.—If ever we shrink, we are undone.

Extract of a letter from Rescmon

"On Saturday last, at one of the most numerous meetings that were ever held in this town, the figure of FITZPATRICK was presented to the public in a complete suit of tar; after having been for some time paraded through the principal streets, he was finally committed to the flames, along with his infamous libel on the High Sheriffs of Dublin, amidst the groans and huzzes of many thousand spirited and loyal subjects.

"Amidst the many loyal toasts that were drank during the conflagration, the following excited unusual approbation:

"Gen Washington, thirteen cheers—The Earl of Bristol—Dr. J. Webb and the quadruple alliance—The Right Hon Charles James Fox, the Friend of a Parliamentary Reform—The Right Hon Wm. Pitt, a Friend to the Parliamentary Reform—Sir Edward Croft and the Liberty of the Press—Col. Sharman and the Independent Electors of Antrim—Gen. Flood and the Majesty of the People, nine cheers—Councillor Lyster and the true spirit of the Constitution, three cheers—The Reformers of England, Ireland Scotland—Congress or the Real Representatives of Ireland, thirteen cheers—The independent Sovereign, Mr. Sterne, and inhabitants of Athlone."

From a late LONDON MAGAZINE for 1782.

Anecdote of the late celebrated American General PUTNAM.

WE read that David slew a lion and a bear, and afterwards that Saul trusted him to fight Goliath. In Pomfret lived Col. Israel Putnam who slew a she bear and her two cubs with a billet of wood. The bravery of this action brought him to public notice; and, it seems he is one of fortune's favorites. The story is as follows:—In 1754, a large she bear came in the night from her den, which was three miles from Mr Putnam's house and took a sow out of a pen of his. The sow by her squeaking awoke Mr Putnam who hastily ran in his shirt to the poor creature's relief, but before he could reach the pen, the bear left it and was trotting away with the sow in her mouth. Mr. Putnam took up a billet of wood, and followed the screamings of the sow till he came to the foot of a mountain, where the den was. Dauntless he entered the horrid cavern and after working and crawling upon his hands and knees fifty yards, came to a roomy cell, where the bear met him with great fury. He saw nothing but the fire of her eyes; but that was sufficient for our hero; he accordingly directed his blow, which at once proved fatal to the bear, and saved his own life at a most critical moment. Putnam then discovered and killed two cubs; and having in Egyptian darkness, dragged them and the dead sow, out by one end of the cave, he went home, and calmly reported to his family what had happened. The neighbors declared, on viewing the place by torch light, that his exploit exceeded those of Sampson or David. Soon afterward, the general assembly appointed Mr. Putnam a Lieutenant in the army marching against Canada. His courage and good conduct raised him to the rank of Captain the next year. The third year he was made a Major; and the fourth a Colonel. Putnam and Rogers were the heroes through the last war. Putnam was so hardy, at a time when the Indians had killed all his men, and captured

handed him in upon a river, as to leap into the stream which in a minute carried him down a stupendous fall where no tree could pass without being torn to pieces. The Indians reasonably concluded that Putnam, their terrible enemy, was dead, and made their report accordingly at Ticonderoga; but soon after, a scouting party found their sad mistake in a bloody encounter. Some few that got off declared that Putnam was yet living and that he was the first son of Hobbs-mockow and therefore immortal. However at length the Indians took this terrible warrior prisoner, and tied him to a tree; where he hung three days without food or drink. They did not attempt to kill him for fear of offending Hobbs-mockow; but they sold him to the French at a great price. The name of Putnam was more alarming to the Indians than cannon, and they never would fight him after his escape from the falls. He was afterwards redeemed by the English.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 20

The cannon of the ten floating batteries which were sunk before this port, will shortly be exposed here to public sale. Three hundred pieces of different bores. 50 of them very beautiful 26 pounders of brass, cast in the years 1778, 1779, 1780, and 1781, at the Seville and Barcelona; 150 others also in brass, very little damaged, and the rest of the different sizes in iron, besides some old pieces, 42, 26, and 18 pounders, and a great number of bombs, bullets, and anchors. The money arising from the sale of all these will be distributed among the regiments that were in garrison during the siege, who have, moreover, 30,000*l.* sterling to share amongst them, from the prizes made upon the Spaniards, which have been given up to them by government.

NEW YORK, December 22.

Yesterday, at ten o'clock, the Right Honorable the Marquis de la Fayette, embarked on board the *Nymph's* barge, which was waiting for him at the Whitehall straits; he was accompanied thither by his Excellency Governor George Clinton, the General's Greene, Webb, and Lamb, the Consul of France, Col. Fish, and many other brother officers, and a vast concourse of citizens; as he passed the battery, he was saluted with thirteen guns; some little time after he got on board, the King's frigate saluted the American flag with a continental salute, which was returned by the artillery of the fort with an equal number. The Marquis was handed on board the barge by his Excellency the Governor on one side, and on the other by the Consul of France. God grant the good Marquis a safe, agreeable, and quick passage to his native country—he carries with him the well-earned blessings of a grateful people.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 15.

The substance of the resolutions of the States General at their assembly held on Saturday the 9th of October, at 11 o'clock at night, relative to the stopping the Austrian brig from sailing up the Scheldt, was,

“That having deliberated upon the letter on that subject sent by Capt. Valbergen, dated on board the *Pollux* frigate, 8th of October, at half past one

at noon, it was determined to send orders to that officer, to release the vessel in question (notwithstanding her having passed Fort Lillo without the necessary passport) on condition that the Captain return to Antwerp, and engages in writing not to continue his voyage along the Scheldt.

“That a full account be laid before the government general of the Austrian Low Countries of the whole affair by the Dutch ambassadors at Brussels, and in as respectful and at the same as strong terms as possible, to complain to the said government of the attempt of the Austrian brig to sail from Antwerp down the Scheldt, without stopping at Lillo to take the necessary passports, in direct contradiction to the rights of the republic; that such a proceeding upon the territory of the republic would have been punished on the spot, had not Count Belgioioso given notice to the Dutch ambassadors at Brussels, that such a vessel was to sail by express order of the Emperor.

“That their High Mightinesses imagine such order must have been given by his Majesty before he was well informed of the importance the opening the Scheldt was ever looked upon in this country, and before the resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 30th of August, and 24th of September had come to hand; in which their High Mightinesses set forth the impossibility of revoking the orders which had been in force ever since the treaty of Munster for keeping the Scheldt shut; and that it be further represented, that their High Mightinesses cannot imagine the Emperor can think of opening the Scheldt; the right to shut which river was acknowledged at the same time, with the independence of the republic, and which right has never been in the smallest degree contested from that time till now, neither in the grand alliance of 1701, or in the barrier treaty of 1715; and that in all the conferences held at Antwerp, and at Brussels, when every thing that was litigious relative to the Austrian Low Countries was debated there never was he least thing mentioned against the shutting the Scheldt; and even in the account of the 4th of May, which was to contain all the pretensions of his Imperial Majesty, against the republic, nor a word is mentioned of that river:

“That their High Mightinesses think they have in all their transactions shewn the highest respect for his Imperial Majesty, and most particularly in the evacuation of Namur, and other barrier towns, although they entered into the grand alliance of 1701, and waged a ruinous war, only to obtain those barriers:

“That the same moderation has appeared in all their memorials and resolves, and was particularly manifested in their readiness to grant his Imperial Majesty every reasonable pretension

contained in his list of them above mentioned:

“That as a further proof of their moderation, notwithstanding all ships of whatsoever nation were condemnable that passed the last guard of the Scheldt without taking out the necessary passports, &c. yet that the Austrian brig which was stopped by Captain Valbergen, for passing Fort Lillo, and attempting even to pass the frigates of the republic, should be released, provided she would return; that their High Mightinesses finally depend on the known magnanimity of his Imperial Majesty to leave the republic in the quiet possession of their lawful right to keep the Scheldt shut.”

PHILADELPHIA Nov 9.
At a Convention of Clergyman and Lay Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, held in New York, October 6th & 7th, 1784

Present, delegates from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia

THE body now assembled, recommend to the clergy and congregations of their communion in the states represented as above, and proposed to those of the other states not represented, That as soon as they shall have organized or associated themselves in the states to which they respectively belong agreeably to such rules as they think proper, they unite in a general ecclesiastical constitution, on the following fundamental principles.

I. That there shall be a general Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

II. That the Episcopal Church in each state send deputies to the Convention, consisting of clergy and laity.

III. That associated congregations in two or more states, may send deputies jointly.

IV. That the said Church shall maintain the doctrines of the gospel as now held by the Church of England, and shall adhere to the liturgy of the said Church as far as shall be consistent with the American revolution, and the constitutions of the respective states.

V. That in every state where there shall be a Bishop duly consecrated and settled, he shall be considered as a member of the convention ex officio

VI. That the clergy and laity assembled in convention, shall deliberate in one body, but shall vote separately and the concurrence of both shall be necessary to give validity to every measure.

VII. That the first meeting of the convention shall be at Philadelphia, the Tuesday before the feast of St Michael next; to which it is hoped, and earnestly desired that the episcopal churches in the respective states will send their clerical & lay deputies duly instructed and authorized to proceed on the necessary business herein proposed for their deliberation.

Signed by order of the Convention,
WILLIAM SMITH, D D. President.

PORTSMOUTH, December 10. State of New Hampshire

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS by the Constitution and Form of Government established in this State, it is provided, that the President of the State, the Senators, and Representatives, shall be chosen annually in the month of March, at the annual or other meetings of the inhabitants to be duly warned for the purposes aforesaid; which provision, it is thought, renders it unnecessary to issue Precepts for their Election, as has been heretofore practised.

Therefore, to prevent any failure, lest any Selectmen should wait in expectation of receiving a precept, and thereby neglect instructing

the notice in their warrants for their annual meetings; or calling meetings particularly for the purposes aforementioned I have issued this Proclamation hereby requesting all Selectmen, or any others who may be authorized to call meetings in particular places for the purposes aforesaid, to pay diligent attention to the directions in the Plan of Government, for warning and regulating said meetings, and to make return into the Secretary's office, and they are hereby informed, that no Precepts will be issued

Given under my hand, this twenty fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred, and eighty four, and of the Sovereignty and independence of the United States of America, the ninth.

M W E A R E.

By His Excellency's command,

JOSEPH PEARSON, D. Sec'y.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 25.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Franklin to the President of Congress, dated Passy, January 25, 1784.

"With respect to the British court, we should, I think, be constantly on our guard, and impress strongly on our minds, that though it has made peace with us, it is not in truth reconciled to us, but still flatters itself with hopes, that some change in the affairs of Europe, or some disunion among ourselves, may afford them an opportunity of recovering their dominion, punishing those who have most offended, and securing our future dependence. It is easy to see by the general terms of the ministerial newspapers, (light things indeed; as straws or feathers, but like them they shew which way the wind blows) and by the malignant improvement their ministers make in all the foreign courts, of every little accident or dissention among us; the riot of a few soldiers in Philadelphia, the resolves of some town meetings, the reluctance to pay taxes, &c. all which are exaggerated, to represent our governments as so many anarchies, of which the people themselves are weary; the Congress as having lost its influence, being no longer respected—I say, it is easy from this conduct to see they bear us no good will, and they with the reality of what they are pleased to imagine. They have too numerous a royal progeny to provide for, some of whom are educated in the military line; in these circumstances we cannot be too careful to preserve the friendship we have acquired abroad, and the union we have established at home, to secure our duty by a punctual discharge of our obligations of every kind, and our reputation by the wisdom of our councils, since we know not how soon we may have a fresh occasion for friends, for credit, and for reputation."

WINDSOR, Jan. 18.

Accounts from Halifax, say, that Sir Charles Douglass, the blustering Commodore at that post, has in his late orders from England, been severely reprimanded by his superiors, for his very improper treatment of the American flag. They have, it is to be hoped, taught him how to behave in future to the stripes that are respected in every corner of the globe. By way of punishment for his past fail-

ings in this article, he is commanded not to make a single lieutenant while on the station; his feeble efforts to put a stop to the trade between the States and Halifax, are highly condemned by his masters, who have greatly applauded the worthy governor, who has always befriended it, knowing it to be perfectly agreeable to the definitive treaty.

Died, on Saturday morning last in a cramp convulsion fit Miss Hannah Hubbard in the 25th year of her age; daughter of Mr. Watts Hubbard of this town.

Also died, on Saturday night, Esther Deane, aged 2 years and 20 days, daughter of Mr. Willard Deane, of this town. The extraordinary grossness of this child, it is supposed, was the occasion of her death—she weighed, before 2 years old, upwards of 70lb. She is the third child Mr. Deane has lost of such extraordinary bulk; and all at about the same age.

State of VERMONT.

An act, entitled, An act to regulate the satisfying executions on certain judgments therein named.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Legislature, that actions of debt have been commenced on judgments of court within this State, after they have laid one year and a day, with a view to evade the statute law of this State, making neat cattle, &c. a tender on executions granted on judgments for debts, bonds, notes, &c. of a certain date therein named.

Which evils to prevent,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That whenever an action of debt is brought on a judgment obtained before any court within this State, the execution of which would have been legally satisfied by neat cattle, &c. agreeable to the abovementioned statute, the plaintiff shall recover no more on said second action than the original judgment; and the cost arising on said second action, shall be paid by the plaintiff, and the execution thereon satisfied in the same manner as the judgment on the said first action.

Provided always, That no person shall receive any benefit by this act, unless he can prove to the court where the action on such judgment is brought, that he ever has been, and still is ready to satisfy said judgment as the law directs.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 20, 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 29th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

An act to establish the doings of a certain town meeting, held in the town of Neshobe; and to alter the name of the said town of Neshobe.

WHEREAS, the inhabitants of the town of Neshobe, in the month of March last were not sufficient in number to organize themselves as a town, and choose town officers as the law directs; but upon the increasing of the number of said inhabitants, they did on the 7th day of October instant, meet and choose town officers; and whereas the inhabitants of said town have requested that the name of the said town of Neshobe, be altered to that of Brandon.

Therefore,

BE it enacted and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That such proceedings in the choice of town officers as were had & acted by the inhabitants of the town of Neshobe on the 7th day of this instant October 1784, which would have been valid and

according to law had the same been had and done in the month of March, as the law directs, be, and they are hereby established and confirmed as legal and authentic as tho' the same had been had and done in the said month of March.—And that the said town of Neshobe shall be ever hereafter called and known by the name of Brandon.

Secretary's Office, 20th Nov. 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 20th October last.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

Dartmouth College.

THE generous subscribers for building an edifice for said College, are hereby informed, that the subscriptions are by the Trustees of said College put into my hands to collect, and apply to the purpose for which they were designed—that I have already laid out great part of them by engagements to workmen, and providing materials for the building, &c. which makes it necessary that such part (at least) as became due the first of November last, should be immediately paid in; otherwise the whole affair must unavoidably stop: and as the subscribers are so numerous, and scattered in the country, it cannot be expected that they should be individually applied to for payment. Any sort of the produce of the country, as beef, pork, grain of all sorts, or neat cattle, will be accepted in payment, if delivered at the College, or safely stored in the several towns in which the subscribers live; provided it be done by the middle of February next. At the current price at said College, deducting the necessary expence of transportation. The subscriber flatters himself that the terms of payment are so easy, and the object so important, that he shall not find any backwardness in a compliance with the request by a fulfillment of their engagements.

ELISHA PAYNE.

Lebanon, Dec. 20, 1784.

William Miller,

Has to dispose of, a second-hand set of JOINERS TOOLS, which have been used but very little. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by inquiring of said Miller.

N. B. He requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, or their respective accounts will be put in suit without delay.

Windsor, Jan. 18, 1785.

G O O D L I M E.

A few hogsheds of Lime, now on hand, ready for sale, by the subscriber, in Cavendish; and he is about burning more. Any persons wanting Lime, and are desirous of taking advantage of the staying this winter for transporting it, may apply to him, and he will endeavour to accommodate them in the best manner, for pay down, and will take cash, or almost any sort of this country or West-India produce.

SALMON DUTTON.

Cavendish, Jan. 6, 1785.

The proprietors of the town-

ship of the Two Heroes in the county of Rutland State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting in February 1783, and on the 20th day of August 1784, to defray the charges of sealing the Lake round said township, and allotting the same, together with laying out and clearing public roads in said township, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Major James Brookins, innholder in Poulney, on Thursday the 2d day of March next, unless sooner paid, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows with the sum of thirty shillings due on each right:

Thomas Chittenden
Jonas Fay
Timothy Brownson
Paul Spooner
John Fassett jun.
Samuel Fletcher
Nathan Clark
Samuel Robinson
Matthew Lyon
Daniel Comstock
Martin Powell
Joshua Fitch
Moses Robinson of
Reupert
Ishamer Hibbard
William Fitch
William Ward
Jesse Belnap
Thomas Rowley
William Gage
Solomon Stanton
Nehemiah Angel
Ezekiel Clark
Uriah Seymour jun.
Samuel Robinson jun.
Ebenezer Derry
Timothy Barker
Nathan Foot
John Noyce
W. S. Johnson
Silas Hamelton,
Jonathan Knight
Jesse Danks
Abner Miles
Reuben Jones
William Upham
John Ruffel
Ebenezer Curtis
Andrew Spear
Nathan Howland
Joseph Tucker
Ezekiel Wright
Judah Moore
Bethuel Hurd
John Marsh
Elkanah Sprague
Jonathan Cady
Joseph Wood
Joel Butler
Alexander Parmele
Daniel Penio
Samuel Webster jun.
George Smith
Steel Smith
Noadiah Ruffel
John Coffin
Beriah Green
Joseph Bradley
David Robinson
William Hunter
John Powell
Elias Keys
Francis Whitmore
Abel Dimmick
John Traine
Abner Blanchard
William Hill
Caleb Owen

Thomas Hunt
John Hamelton
Samuel King
Joshua Bolden
Isaac Wheeler
Calvin Bill
Thomas Starns
Matthew Long
William Stearns
John E. Chandler
Joshua Lock
Simeon Hatheway
Jesse Safford
William Gallup
Joseph Powers
Orange Traine
Elisha Kilburn
James Smith
James Brookins
John Eaton
Amos Brownson
David Safford
David Spafford
Thomas Rowley jun.
Stephen Pearl
Jonathan Omsby
Ebenezer Fisk
Truman Powell
John Paine jun.
Isaac Tucker
Peter Walker
Amos Chamberlin
Robert Johnson
Wm. Powers of
Woodstock
John Shepardon
William Fittin of
Hartford
Nathaniel Williams
Richard Wallace
Samuel Willester jun.
Gideon Warren
Ezra Stiles D. D.
Joel Marsh
Nathan Richardson
John Tolson
Joseph Fay
Benj. H. Safford
John Fisk
Stephen Powers
Amos Robinson
Fredrick Smith
Asa Whitcomb
Nathaniel Bush
Levy Goodenough
Moses Johnson
Daniel Jewett
Jeremiah Williams
Silas Hamelton jun.
Elisha Pratt
James Gray
Robert Braton
Abner Moore
Chipman Swift
Bezaleel West
Joseph Taylor
Isaac Stowell
John Whitney jun.

Jobezth Serjeants jun.
David Thurner
Jynatus Sprague
Paine's Ruff
Lot Whitcomb
Amos Powers
Fry Boyce
Ephraim Wood
Ebenezer Hyde
John Tilden
Nathaniel Smith
James Hooker
George Foot
Peter Roberts
Ebenezer Moss
John Cockran
Samuel Benton
Jacob Smith
John Sawyer
David Bridia
Ebenezer Wallis
Curtis Kelsey
Jonas Galusha
Elijah D. Wey
Job Spafford
Leonard Spalding
Isaac Chamberlin
Elias Chamberlin
John Strong 2d
James Hopkins
Jabezeth Bezideh
James Langworthy
Joseph Lyman
Henry Hopkins
Uriah Seymour
Zebulon Mead
Daniel Purdy
Jesse Sawyer
John Fay
Joseph Safford
Daniel Herrick
Leonard Robinson
Daniel Storey
Oliver Safford
John Fassett
Stephen Fay
Parmele Allen
Andrew Barton
Benjamin Everett
Jonathan Saxton
Benjamin Fay
Jonathan Robertson
Stephen Mead
James Everts
John Stark
Eldad Brownson
Jonathan F. Holt
Stephen Hopkins
William Malibia
John Benjamin
Thomas Cooper
John Lovejoy
Ebenezer Wood
Richard Wait
Solomon Strong
Samuel Allen
John Smith 1st
Silvanus Brown
Thomas Ashby
Reuben Rowley
Reuben Harmon
Gideon Adams
John Borden
Daniel Coit
Oliver Traine
Stephen Jenner
Israel Smith of
Thetford
Joshua Stanton
Amos Fassett
Shadrack Hathaway
Samuel Billeas
Jesse Field
Joshua Fay
Amos Peabody

ALEXANDER GORDIN, Collector.
Two Heroes, December 10, 1784.

James Moredock
Nathan Allen
Jacob S. Ford
Silas Robinson
Ezekiel Brewster
William Brush
Benj. Robertson 3d
Amos Galusha
John Sutherland
Stephen Lawrence
Nathan Brownson
Benjamin Cory
Peter Herwood
Benjamin Matterson
Stephen Smith
Timothy Parker
Benjamin Whipple
Nehemiah Whipple
Abraham J. Lanson
Abraham Jackson jun.
M. R. Cockran
James Roberts
Elihu Allen
John Grant
Peter Snow
Enoch Woodbridge
Jered Knapp
Enoch Eastman
Isaac Knapp
John S. Lard
James Lewis
Simeon Lyman jun.
William Banchar
Joshua Perry
Amos Huntington
Asabel Banchar
Amos Watson
Ezra Mead
William Henry
Cary Ma'by
William Hocker
Henry Walbridge 2d
Gideon Spencer
Nathaniel Spencer
Elijah Fay
David Chamberlin
Abner Chamberlin
Abner Sely
Levi Hathaway
Samuel Southerland
Jonathan Pierce
David S. Pierce
James Brackett
Peter Farnom
Joshua Smith
Andrew Potter
Luther Fillmore
Isaac Miller
Nathan Smith
Solomon Safford
Benjamin Perry
Timothy Bartholomew
Ezra Fellows
David Knight
Ebenezer Hovey jun.
Uziel Clark
Chilens B. Smith
Eliphalet Dyer
Noah Chittenden
Elijah Galusha
Heirs of Philip Perry
Heirs of Thomas
Comstock
Heirs of John Cobin
Jonathan Wnenton
Moses Robinson jun.
Jiles Chittenden
John Lee
Solomon Robins
George Harris
Simeon Avery
Aaron Kellogg 12s.
Azahel Washboon 12s.
Adnah Bangg

These may testify, that receipts or notes from James Savage, surveyor, to any of the proprietors of the Two Heroes, for their tax in taxes, will be accepted as payment for the same.
ALEXANDER GORDIN, Collector.
December 10 1784

These are to give public notice, that the real and personal estate of Abel Curtis, Esq., late of Norwich, deceased, are to be sold at public vendue, on the second Tuesday of March next, in said Norwich, at the dwelling house of
NATH. BROWN, Adm'r.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1785.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the proprietors of the township of Brandon, (formerly called Nesbore) that there is a tax of 18s. on each right of land, that was raised about four years ago, which is not all paid; and there is also another tax of 9s. lawful money, on each right in said town; to defray the charges that have already arisen, for laying out & making bridges. He therefore desires all that own any land in said town, to settle with him by the first day of February next, or their lands will be sold as the law directs.

NATHAN DANIELS, Coll'r.
Brandon, Dec 10, 1784

The proprietors of Orange, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted in June last, by said proprietors, for the purpose of lotting out a part of said township, procuring the charter, and other incident charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Heaton, in Thetford, in said county, on the third Tuesday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon (unless sooner paid) as will discharge said tax with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

s	d	s	d		
Daniel Pinneo,	18	0	John Griswold,	5	0
Oliver Taylor,	18	0	Paul Brigham,	18	0
Jedidiah Strong,	18	0	Eben. Brewer,	18	0
Sam Webster,	18	0	Tho Bingham,	18	0
David Davis,	18	0	Sam. Sprague,	14	0
David Bissel jun.	18	0	Nathan Peters,	18	0
Simon B Bissel,	18	0	Elias Porter,	18	0
Nathan Leonard	18	0	Noah Payne ju	18	0
Isaiah Thomas,	18	0	Jotham White,	18	0
Asa Taylor,	18	0	Joth. White ju	18	0
David Bissel,	18	0	Elisha White,	18	0
Th. Chittenden	18	0	Elisha White ju.	18	0
M. S. Robinson	18	0	Solomon White,	18	0
Jeremiah Clark,	18	0	Peter Grant,	18	0
Matthew Lyon,	18	0	Samuel Payne,	18	0
Jonathan Chase,	18	0			

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, December 18, 1784

Robert Morrison, Is desirous of settling all his accounts by the month of April next, and wishes to have his Creditors call upon him for their balance on the first, second and third, Wednesdays in March next, and those who are indebted to him by book, bond, or note, are requested to make payment by the times prefixed for his settlement with his creditors, or they must expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner.
Hartland, January 3, 1785.

VERMONT AND UNIVERSAL

JOURNAL, THE ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY,

JANUARY 25, 1785.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the London Magazine.

On the advantage and amusement derived from Newspapers.

It has been observed, that there is not so inconsistent, so incoherent, so heterogeneous, although so useful & agreeable a thing, as a public newspaper; the very ludicrous contrast in advertisements, the contradictory substance of foreign and domestic paragraphs, and the opposite opinions and observations of contending essayists, with premature deaths, spurious marriages, births, bankruptcies, &c. form a fund of entertainment for a world, of which it is itself no bad epitome.

A newspaper is so true a type of that caprice and levity for which our countrymen are remarked by foreigners, that it may be justly stiled an Englishman's coat of arms; and our modern heralds would do well to adopt so striking an emblem of our air, soil and constitution; and yet the Turkish Alcoran is not half so sacred to a rigid Mahometan, a parish feast to an overseer, a strength dispensing haunch to an alderman, or a general election to a freeholder, as a London Gazette Extraordinary is to an English politician. He enters upon it with all the pomp and veneration of the first, swallows and gorges it with the voluptuous avidity of the second and third, and concludes with the intoxication of the latter. If the doleful paper is an account of a naval achievement, he toasts the admiral and captains in hal-pints a piece, gets drunk with loyalty, and goes to bed with his head full of seventy-fours, sixty-fours, transports and fire-ships.

A newspaper whose magnitude is much superior, but where the contents are not sanctified by royal or official authority, is obliged to become the receptacle of invention and embellishment; hence it is made a museum of *we hear*—it is said—a correspondent remarks—with a long list of *ifs* and *supposes* that at once serve to please, amuse, divert and inform; and yet the evils of Pandora's box do not operate more powerfully, or diffuse themselves more extensively than these paragraphs do over the face of the whole earth. I have known a *we hear* alter a man's

face as the weather would a barometer, and as it is said distort his features with the force of an electrical shock. I have seen an *if* make a man cry, while on the contrary a *suppose* has provoked his risibility. And thus do they operate like physic according to the constitutions, tempers and principles of the patients.

Abstracted from politics, the general tenor of our domestic information is not a little curious. Whether it arises from accident or design I know not, but I have frequently seen, after a paragraph reciting the elegance of an entertainment, a commission of bankruptcy has immediately followed. After a city feast, I have often seen a melancholy account of the sudden death of an alderman by an apoplectic fit: after an advertisement of the art of fencing taught by Mons. Longsword, the circumstances of a duel has followed, wherein one of the combatants had been run through the body; after a marriage a divorce; and thus I have seen these paragraphs as naturally follow, in the same uniform order in the newspaper, as their consequences do in real life.

Our curiosity may be extended by observing the various effects the different articles of intelligence have on different persons. Thus a *marriage* will mortify the breast of an old maid, hurt the pride of a young one, while it gives consolation to many a poor dejected husband who reads that another has fallen into his situation. A death, if it is a wife, will make husbands envy the widower, wives and widows pity the deceased, and hurt the husbands good fortune, exclaiming against the monster for not shewing a proper degree of sorrow on the occasion, while one of them perhaps marries him in a month after. If it is the death of a young virgin, she is indeed generally pitied (except by a rival) and her fate is attributed by females, to some cruel, hard hearted brute, whom she was too good for, & whose ill usage had broke her heart.

A paragraph of an accident gives, if the object is rich, pleasure to the surgeon, caution to the world, and anxiety to his relations and friends. A

commission of bankruptcy deals out hope and fear in equal succession; indeed all the passions incident to the human frame, are related and put into motion by a newspaper. It is a bill of fate, containing all the luxuries, as well as necessities of life. *Politics* are now the *roast beef* of the times and a dish equally sumptuous to the King & the Cocker, *poetry* is *pink pudding*, and palatable only to the lovers of the Mute. There are others that act as *vegetables* to complete the course.

The four winds (the initials of which make the word NEWS) are not so capricious, as to liable to change, as our public intelligencers. We have on Monday morning a *whisper*—on Tuesday a *rumor*—on Wednesday a *conjecture*—on Thursday a *probability*—on Friday a *possibility*—on Saturday a *pre-mature*. And thus are our hopes and expectations for five days regularly and almost mechanically increased, until the sixth complements us with a disappointment.

Its defects however, bear no comparison to its beauties which are equally celebrated in court, as on the tailor's shopboard. It is a caricature, happily calculated to hit the ordinary and unbounded prejudices of society. One person's affections lies in the price of stocks, and the arrival of our East and West-India fleets; another's in a dreadful battle either by sea or land, in which he solaces himself that he can read the account free from its dangers; a third places his delight in a curious anecdote; a fourth in tales of scandal; a fifth, in horse-races; a sixth in theatrical intelligence; a seventh in poet's corner; and I really know a person, of an humane disposition, whose inward feelings are gratified in a degree proportioned to the bloody circumstances that accompany the relations of a murder. Thus is a newspaper, a magazine or a toy-shop, where every one has his hobby-horse; and thus all capacities and description, are periodically furnished with instruction, amusement, and information. Without it coffee houses, alehouses and barbers' shops, would undergo a change next to depopulation; and our country villages, the curate, the exciseman, and

the blacksmith, would lose the satisfaction of being as wise as our first ministers of state.

Yours, &c. W. G.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Aug 28.

We hear from Kilders estate in St. George's, that a few days ago a party of five new Carriacou negroes and another negro who had been longer in the country and belonging to that estate, conceiving themselves ill treated by the overseer, for punishing one of their wives, resolved to take ample revenge for the supposed indignity; for which purpose they had a private meeting in which their leader, whose name was Charles, having made an incision on one of his arms, obliged his associates to suck the blood as it flowed warm from the wound by which, and some other infernal ceremonies, they bound themselves, in a solemn league to murder every white person on the estate, and to stand by each other to the last extremity.

In consequence of this bloody resolution they forthwith armed themselves, and seized upon the overseer and a bricklayer, belonging to the estate, both of whom they were about to dispatch, but the latter falling on his knees, and imploring mercy in the most moving terms they consented to spare his life provided he would kiss the soles of each of their feet as a token of his submission: which being assented to on his part, the overseer took an opportunity, while the ceremony of kissing was in agitation to fly to a large fowl house near the spot, which he luckily reached & made the door fast. The conspirators, leaving the bricklayer, immediately pursued the fugitive, & attempted to force into the place of his retreat, by cutting away the wattles with their bills, while he made his escape out of a back door in the garden, and mounting a horse that was ready saddled at the bottom of the garden, which his boy, who had been an eye witness to the whole transaction, had generously provided for him; he alarmed several gentlemen on the neighboring estates, and a party of maroon negroes, who after arming themselves, proceeded to the estate to seize the insurgents. Upon the approach of this force, the conspirators took to their heels and endeavored to effect their escape, but being closely followed, they turned upon their pursuers, and a bloody contest ensued, in which five of the rebellious negroes were wounded and taken prisoners. At the conclusion of a stout resistance, and their leader, Charles, who obstinately refused to be taken alive was slain after being shot through the body three several times. One of the gentlemen and one of the maroons were also wounded though not dangerously. The Coroner's inquest examined the body of Charles, and brought in their verdict "Killed in open rebellion." In consequence of which a magistrate ordered his head to be cut off and stuck upon a pole over the mill house, and his body to be burnt, which was accordingly carried into execution.

A negro man named Peter, having run away about two years ago from an estate in sixteen mile walk, was lately taken up passing as free in the character and dress of a Maroon; to confirm the authenticity of which, he presented the following certificate of his freedom; the drollery of which induces us to think it will not be unacceptable to our readers.

JAMAICA. I—KNOW all men that I Peter, being my property, I have gave unto my negro man his full freedom discharge from all manner of slavery in during of his life, to travel to any part he chuse to go in during of his life, without any molestation—Given from under my hand and seal, in the year of our Lord one seven hundred and twenty three, Govern Bassiel heet was Govern. July the 5th, 1788, I was discharge from all manner of slavery.

WILLIAM GRANT.

Signed and delivered,

Witness,
John Gordon,
Harry Grayam,

Sir,

Bassel
Kest.

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K., Dec. 30.

The city of New York, is, for the first time to be honored with the presence of that august Body the Honorable the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.—The 1st of next month is appointed, as the time for their meeting at this place.—It is earnestly to be wished, that this important Body may meet with a reception here, suited to their dignity.

By the United States in Congress assembled, at Trenton, Dec. 20, 1784.

On motion, Resolved, That it is expedient the Congress proceed to take measures for procuring suitable buildings to be erected for their accommodation.

Resolved (by nine States) That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, be appropriated for the payment of erecting such buildings. Provided always, That Hotels or dwelling houses, for the Members of Congress representing the different States, shall not be understood as included in the above approbation.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for Congress, at this time, to erect public buildings for their accommodation at more than one place.

DECEMBER 21, 1784.

On motion, Resolved, That it is expedient Congress should determine on a place at which they will continue to sit, until public buildings for their proper accommodation shall be erected.

DECEMBER 23, 1784.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the resolutions of the 20th instant, respecting the erecting buildings for the use of the Congress be carried into effect without delay—that for this purpose three Commissioners be appointed with full powers to lay out a district of not less than two, nor exceeding three miles square, on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls thereof, for a federal town—that they be authorized to purchase the soil, or such part of it as is necessary, to be paid at proper installments; to enter into contracts for erecting and completing, in an elegant manner, a federal house for the accommodation of Congress, and for the executive officers thereof; a house for the President of Congress, and suitable buildings for the residence of the Secretary of foreign affairs, Secretary at war, Secretary of Congress, Secretary of the marine and officers of the treasury; that the said Commissioners be empowered to draw on the treasury of the United States for a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose aforesaid; that in choosing a situation for the buildings, due regard be had to the accommodation of the States with lots for houses for the use of their Delegates respectively; that on the twenty fourth day of December, instant, Congress stand adjourned to meet at the city of New York on the eleventh day of January following, for the dispatch of the public business; and that the sessions of Congress be held at the place last mentioned until the buildings aforesaid shall be ready for their reception.

DECEMBER 24, 1784.

On motion Resolved, That Congress entertain a due sense of the attention of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey, in providing accommodations for their reception; and also of the exertions of the inhabitants of Trenton, in accomplishing the intentions of their Legislature.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

B O S T O N, Dec 30.

We have advices from Canada, that Governor Haldimand, had not sailed for England on the 16th of November last, and it was apprehended he would delay his departure so long as to admit the ice to make. No address either from the French or English inhabi-

bitants had been presented to him, nor was any expected to be set on foot. His departure from the province was more wished for than regretted.

The rapid strides that have been and are now making to rid this country of cash, is certainly a matter, says a correspondent, of a very serious nature. Near 20 barrels of dollars are said to have been exported in one vessel that lately sailed from this port. And were it not for the circulation of bank notes, &c. we should experience in a great degree, the want of a necessary circulating medium.

W I N D S O R, January 25.

The late London papers made mention of one of their copper-works in South Wales, which turns out 2000 tons of sheet copper every year, consumes 100 chaldrons of sea-coal each day, employs 250 workmen, and upwards of 90 sail of coasting vessels, constantly.

The Printers present their compliments to their customers in the south part of Woodstock, who are indebted for the Vermont Journal, &c. and inform them, that they may pay their arrearages to Lieut. Gershum Palmer, and his receipt will be received at the Printing-Office as so much towards their respective accounts.

State of VERMONT.

An act, in addition to an act, entitled, "An act for the regulation and establishment of town lines."

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the Surveyor-General, and his deputies, have twelve shillings per day each: that the Surveyor-General hire chainmen and other necessary assistants, as cheap as may be, by the month: That whoever may furnish the necessary subsistence to any such surveying party, be allowed a reasonable reward therefor, considering the time when furnished, transportation, &c.

That when any town, or number of town-lines, are perambulated, or new ones erected, as specified in the aforesaid act, and the returns thereof made by the Surveyor-General to the Governor and Council, they are hereby authorized to receive and adjust all such accounts in equity; that is, in case of expence being made by running a random line, or others, to find one corner, and a number of towns are benefited thereby, as being dependant on such corner, the extra expence may be proportioned to the respective towns receiving advantage therefrom. And further, in case of any town, or towns, being inhabited, the Governor and Council are authorized in equity to proportion such expence against such town and propriety, making a fair record of the expence assessed against each town, or each town and propriety, or the propriety only, as the case may be. And in case the sum or sums so assessed, be not paid to the Surveyor-General within thirty days after adjustment, in gold or silver, then on application from the Surveyor-General, the Secretary of Council is hereby authorized to give out execution against the town or propriety, as the case may be, for so much hard money as may be then due.

And in case of executions being issued against the propriety of any town, the Collector shall advertise the same in the Vermont newspapers, three weeks successively, the last time of which shall be six days before the day of sale; and the time and place of such sale shall also be specified in such advertisement; and at such time and place, the Collector shall proceed to sell at public auction, so much undivided land, as to satisfy such executions and cost. And in case of the proprietors of any town or towns, having divided their lands so as not to leave a sufficiency of undivided land to pay for perambulating or running such town lines, in manner aforesaid, and such town, or towns, having little or no settlements in them, in such case the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to direct their Secretary to issue his execution on application as aforesaid, to the Sheriff of the county, in such manner that said Sheriff, after advertising in manner aforesaid, shall proceed to sell at public auction, so much land allotted to each right as to pay their equal proportion of the expence of perambulating or running such town lines, with all legal cost.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Collectors keep fair records of all the sales by them made as aforesaid; and provided the owner of any lands so sold, pay to such Collector, or lodge at his office, the full sum in gold or silver for which such land was sold, with twelve per cent. interest in like money, including the expence of surveying such land (if any be made) within six months from the day of such sales, the owner of such lands shall be as fully entitled to such lands, as though they had not been sold; and the Collectors are further empowered and directed, at the end of six months after such sales as aforesaid, to make and execute to the purchaser, a deed of warranty thereof, signing said deed as Collector, for so much of said land as may not be then redeemed as aforesaid; which deed, being executed in due form of law, shall be to the purchaser a lawful title to such land, in exclusion to all others; and this act may be given in evidence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Surveyor-General keep fair records of the names of all the original grantees of such lands on whose rights the whole or any part of such expence is paid to him, and transfer a copy of such records to the Collectors, with the execution as aforesaid; and the Collectors are directed to keep like records of the names of the original proprietors, and money received, whether by redemption or before, and cause a copy of such records, together with the aforesaid like copy received from the Surveyor-General, to be recorded in the proper office for recording deeds in such town, which shall be sufficient indemnity from any sales as aforesaid; and the Collectors shall be entitled to the same fees from the per-

sons they receive such money of, as they are in case of levying and serving executions.

Provided always, That in case any proprietor shall at any time before the day of sale, pay his proportion of said expences, or any part thereof, he shall not have any more of his lands sold than to pay the arrearages due, with the cost on such right; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Samuel Grow,

Post-Rider from Windsor to Newbury, Returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom for the Vermont Journal, &c. and informs them, that the first three months of his riding expires this week, No. 28; and as he is obliged to be punctual in his payment to the Printers, he hopes his customers will recollect the terms on which he engaged to serve them, and immediately discharge their first quarters, by leaving produce at the following places, viz. Nathaniel Hall's, Lebanon—Col. Brewster's and Captain Jacob's, Hanover—Mr. Cook's, Norwich—Capt. Heston's, Thetford—Dr. Colt's, Lyme—Capt. Smith's, Farlee—Deacon Avery's, Orford—Capt. Patterson's, Piermont—Capt. Fisk's, Haverhill, Major Barron's, Mooretown—&c. and Col. Robert Johnson's, Newbury.

Hartland, Jan. 25, 1785.

The proprietors of Fletcher, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the third Saturday of March next, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will take measures to survey the town, and lay out the first division lots.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just Peace.

Bennington, Jan. 10, 1785.

The proprietors of Shoreham, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Mr. Daniel Hopkins, in said Shoreham, on the 20th day of September, 1784—Voted, that a tax of One Pound Ten Shillings, be levied and raised on each original right or share of land in said township, to defray the laying out said township into severally, laying out and clearing high ways, and other incidental charges.—This is to request said proprietors to make immediate payment of said tax, to me living in Bridport.

ASA HEMMENWAY, Collector.
Shoreham, Dec. 30, 1784.

The proprietors of Littleton, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that unless they pay to me the subscriber the tax of Five Dollars on each right, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting by them held by adjournment, at the house of Josiah Page, Esq; in Rygate, in the county of Orange, on the 20th day of November, 1783, to defray the charges of laying out three hundred acres to a right, &c. by the first Thursday of March next, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

DANIEL BUCK, Prop. Col'r.

Thetford, Jan. 16, 1785.

N. B. The last meeting of said proprietors stands adjourned to the said first Thursday of March next, at the house of Josiah Page, Esq; in said Rygate; at which time it is proposed to see if the proprietors will cut the county road through said Littleton, lately laid out by the county committee—whether they will lay out the remainder of said township—whether they will still allow settlers to pitch their lots—and whether they will raise another tax, &c.

NEHE. LOVEWELL, Prop. Cl'k.

Dartmouth College.

THE generous subscribers for building an edifice for said College, are hereby informed, that the subscriptions are by the Trustees of said College put into my hands to collect; and apply to the purpose for which they were designed—that I have already laid out great part of them by engagements to workmen, and providing materials for the building, &c. which makes it necessary that such part (at least) as became due the first of November last, should be immediately paid in; otherwise the whole affair must unavoidably stop; and as the subscribers are so numerous, and scattered in the country, it cannot be expected that they should be individually applied to for payment. Any sort of the produce of the country, as beef, pork, grain of all sorts, or neat cattle, will be accepted in payment, if delivered at the College, or safely stored in the several towns in which the subscribers live; provided it be done by the middle of February next, at the current price at said College, deducting the necessary expence of transportation. The subscriber flatters himself that the terms of payment are so easy, and the object so important, that he shall not find any backwardness in a compliance with the request by a fulfillment of their engagements.

ELISHA PAYNE.

Lebanon, Dec. 20, 1784.

William Miller,

Has to dispose of, a second-hand set of JOINERS TOOLS, which have been used but very little. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by inquiring of said Miller.

Windsor, Jan. 18, 1785.

The proprietors of the town-

ship of the Two Heroes, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting in February 1783, and on the 20th day of August 1784, to defray the charges of scaling the Lake round said township, and allotting the same, together with laying out and clearing public roads in said township, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Major James Brookins, innholder in Poulinney, on Thursday the 2d day of March next, unless sooner paid, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows with the sum of thirty shillings due on each right.

Thomas Chittenden
Jonas Fay
Timothy Brownson
Paul Spooner
John Fallett jun.
Samuel Fletcher
Nathan Clark
Samuel Robinson
Matthew Lyon
Daniel Comstock
Martin Powell
Joshua Fitch
Moses Robinson of
Rupert
Ithamer Hibbard
William Fitch
William Ward
Jesse Belnap
Thomas Rowley
William Gage
Solomon Stanton
Nedebiah Angel
Ezekiel Clark
Uriah Seymour jun.
Samuel Robinson jun.
Ebenezer Drury
Timothy Barker
Nathan Foot
John Noyce
W. S. Johnson
Silas Hamelton,
Jonathan Knight
Jasen Duken
Abner Miles
Reuben Jones
William Usham
John Ruffel
Ebenezer Curtis
Andrew Spear
Nathan Howland
Joseph Tucker
Ezeriah Wright
Judah Moore
Bathuel Hurd
John Marsh
Elkanah Sprague
Jonathan Cady
Joseph Wood
Joel Butler
Alexander Parmele
Daniel Penio
Samuel Webster jun.
George Smith
Steel Smith
Noadiah Ruffel
John Coffin
Beriah Green
Joseph Bradley
David Robinson
William Hunter
John Powell
Elias Keys
Francis Whitmore
Abel Dimmick
John Traine
Abner Blanchard
William Hill
Caleb Owen

Thomas Hunt
John Hamelton
Samuel King
Josiah Boiden
Isaac Wheeler
Calvin Bill
Thomas Starns
Matthew Long
William Stearns
John E. Chandler
Josiah Lock
Simeon Hatheway
Jesse Safford
William Gallup
Joseph Powers
Orange Traine
Elizabeth Kilburn
James Smith
James Brookens
John Eaton
Amos Brownson
David Safford
David Spafford
Thomas Rowley jun.
Stephen Pearl
Jonathan Ormsby
Ebenezer Fisk
Truman Powell
John Paine jun.
Isaac Tucker
Peter Walker
Amos Chamberlin
Robert Johnson
Wm. Powers of
Woodstock.
John Shepardson
William Pitkin of
Hartford
Nathaniel Killiam
Richard Wallace
Samuel Willester jun.
Gideon Warren
Ezra Stiles D. D.
Joel Marsh
Nathan Richardson
John Tolson
Joseph Fay
Benj. H. Safford
John Fisk
Stephen Powers
Amos Robinson
Frederick Smith
Asa Whitcomb
Nathaniel Brush
Levy Goodenough
Moses Johnson
Daniel Jewett
Jeremiah Williams
Silas Hamelton jun.
Elisha Pratt
James Gray
Robert Braton
Abner Moore
Chipman Swift
Bezaleel Wait
Joseph Taylor
Isaac Stowell
John Whitney jun.

Jobezeth Seijeants jun
David Thurber
Jynatus Sprague
Poinas Ruff
Lot Whitcomb
Amaza Powers
Fry Bailey
Ephraim Wood
Ebenezer Hyde
John Tilden
Nathaniel Smith
James Hooker
George Foot
Peter Roberts
Ebenezer Mofs
John Cockran
Samuel Benton
Jacob Smith
John Sawyer
David Bridia
Ebenezer Wallis
Curtis Kelsey
Jonas Galusha
Elijah Dewey
Job Spafford
Leonard Spalding
Isaac Chamberlin
Elias Chamberlin
John Strong 2d
James Hopkins
Jabizeth Bozideth
James Langworthy
Joseph Lyman
Henry Hopkins
Uriah Seymour
Zebulon Mead
Daniel Purdy
Jesse Sawyer
John Fay
Joseph Safford
Daniel Herrick
Leonard Robinson
Daniel Storey
Oliver Sanford
John Fallett
Stephen Fay
Parmele Allen
Andrew Barton
Benjamin Everett
Jonathan Saxton
Benjamin Fay
Jonathan Robertson
Stephen Mead
James Everts
John Stark
Eldad Brownson
Jonathan Fallett
Stephen Hopkins
William Malbia
John Benjamin
Thomas Cooper
John Lovejoy
Ebenezer Wood
Richard Wait
Solomon Strong
Samuel Allen
John Smith 1st
Sylvanus Brown
Thomas Ashely
Reuben Rowley
Reuben Harmon
Gideon Adams
John Borden
Daniel Coit
O ver Traine
Stephen Jenner
Israel Smith of
Thetford
Joshua Stanton
Amos Essett
Shadrack Hathaway
Samuel Billens
Jesse Field
Josiah Fay
Amos Peabody

ALEXANDER GORDIN, Collector.
Two-Heroes, December 10, 1784.

James Moredock
Nathan Allen
Jacob Safford
Silas Robinson
Ezekiel Brewster
William Brush
Benj. Robertson 3d
Amos Galusha
John Sotherland
Stephen Lawrence
Nathan Brownson
Benjamin Cory
Peter Herwood
Benjamin Matterson
Stephen Smith
Timothy Parker
Benjamin Whipple
Nehemiah Whipple
Abraham J. Linsford
Abraham Jackson jun.
M. R. Cockran
James Roberts
Elihu Allen
John Grant
Peter Snow
Enoch Woodbridge
Jered Knapp
Enoch Eastman
Isaac Knapp
John S. idard
James Lewis
Simeon Lyman jun.
William Blanchard
Josiah Perry
Amos Huntington
Asahel Blanchard
Amos Warson
Ezra Mead
William Henry
Cary Walby
William Hooker
Henry Walbridge 2d
Gideon Spencer
Nathaniel Spencer
Elijah Fay
David Chamberlin
Abner Chamberlin
Abner Sely
Levi Hathaway
Samuel Southerland
Jonathan Pierce
David S. Pierce
James Brackett
Peter Farnom
Joshua Smith
Andrew Potter
Luther Fillmore
Isaac Miller
Nathan Smith
Solomon Safford
Benjamin Perry
Timo Bartholomew
Ezra Fellows
David Noight
Ebenezer Hovey jun.
Uziel Clark
Chileub B. Smith
Eliphazer Dyer
Noah Chittenden
Elijah Galusha
Heirs of Philip Perry
Heirs of Thomas
Comstock
Heirs of John Cobin
Jonathan Wheaton
Moses Robinson jun.
Jiles Chittenden
John Lee
Solomon Robins
George Harris
Simeon Avery
Aaron Kellogg 123.
Azahel Washboon 125.
Adnah Bangg

These may certify, that receipts or orders from James Savage, surveyor, to any of the proprietors of the Two Heroes, for their tax or taxes, will be accepted as payment for the same.
ALEXANDER GORDIN, Collector.
December 10, 1784.

These are to give public notice, that the real and personal estate of Abner Curtis, Esq; late of Norwich, deceased, are to be sold at public vendue, on the second Tuesday of March next, in said Norwich, at the dwelling-house of NATH. BROWN, Admr.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1785.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the proprietors of the township of Brandon, (formerly called Neshobe) that there is a tax of 18s. on each right of land, that was raised about four years ago, which is not all paid; and there is also another tax of 30s. lawful money, on each right in said town; to defray the charges that have already arisen, for laying out & making bridges. He therefore desires all that own any land in said town, to settle with him by the first day of February next, or their lands will be sold as the law directs.
NATHAN DANIELS, Collr.
Brandon, Dec. 10, 1784.

In consequence of application made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors; these are heretofore to notify and warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. David Tuttle, innholder in Rutland, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the following purposes, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose other necessary officers for said proprietors.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out 55 acres of land on each proprietors right in said town, for a second division.
4. To raise money for defraying the necessary expences of said propriety, and carrying forward settlement in said town.

ELIHU SMITH, Just. Peace.
Clarendon, Dec. 16, 1784.

GOOD LIME.
A few hogsheds of Lime, now on hand, ready for sale, by the subscriber, in Cavendish; and he is about burning more. Any persons wanting Lime, and are desirous of taking advantage of the staying this winter for transporting it, may apply to him, and he will endeavour to accommodate them in the best manner, for pay down; and will take cash, or almost any sort of this country or West India produce.

SALMON DUTTON.
Cavendish, Jan. 6, 1785.